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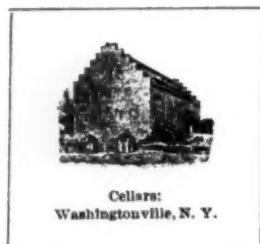
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As might have been expected, and as undoubtedly has been expected all along by those familiar with the punctilious exactitude which characterizes the acts of officers of the United States Navy, it turns out that the conduct of Comdr. William A. Marshall, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Vicksburg at Chemulpo on Feb. 9, instead of affording any warrant for the reckless criticism which has been visited upon it by the Russian press, was scrupulously correct in all respects. The most grievous complaint against Commander Marshall was that he refused to extend assistance to the officers and crews of the Russian warships *Varing* and *Korietz* after they had been disabled by the Japanese squadron. This charge was at once so monstrous and so preposterous that it would hardly seem to be worthy of the dignity of a denial, yet it appears to have been taken in all seriousness by the official authorities at St. Petersburg, as well as by the leading Russian newspapers, the columns of which have been sizzling ever since with denunciations of what they term American brutality, which is pointed to as proof positive of the unfriendly attitude of the United States toward Russia. The truth of the whole matter is that of all the foreign naval vessels at Chemulpo when the battle between the Russians and Japanese occurred, the *Vicksburg* was the very first to send aid to the victims of the conflict. Commander Marshall sent three boats to the *Varing* after she was disabled, offering not only medical aid, but shelter on board his own ship for those who wanted it. This offer of shelter was declined, whereupon the Russians who had been picked up by the *Vicksburg* were transferred to the British and Italian vessels. The American relief parties, after doing all they could for the sufferers, returned to their ship and there the incident, so far as it affected them, was closed. But from sources as yet unknown reports were sent to St. Petersburg that the Americans had acted the part of heartless brutes, and these atrocious falsehoods have been credited in official circles to a degree that has greatly embittered popular sentiment throughout Russia with regard to the so-called pro-Japanese feeling of the United States. It is creditable, however, to the fairness and good sense of the Russian Government that it has already discovered the falsity of the charges concerning Commander Marshall and the United States Navy in general, and a formal expression of regret over the wrongful accusation has been transmitted to the authorities at Washington. We may assume that this expression will be accepted in good faith by the United States and that, so far as our Government is concerned, the incident is closed. It is interesting, however, to learn that the Russian authorities are at last resolved to ascertain the source of these and other malicious falsehoods which have been sent to St. Petersburg and other European capitals for the evident purpose of exciting misunderstandings and impairing the kindly relations of Russia and the United States. If the Russian officials succeed in their inquiry they will probably find that the Chemulpo falsehoods emanate from an ambitious trouble-maker masquerading in the guise of a friend, but really seeking to profit through the misfortunes of others.

Another charge against Commander Marshall is that after the Russian commanders refused to take their ships out of the harbor as demanded by the Japanese admiral, he, the American commander, declined to join with the British, French and Italian commanders in a protest against the Japanese demand and against the proposed attack. The Europeans based their protest on the ground that Chemulpo was a neutral port, and that the Japanese had no right to violate its neutrality by attacking the enemy's ships sheltered therein. Replying to the charge that Commander Marshall refused to join in this

protest we must say he is guilty and, we hope, proud of it. He was not there to protect the neutrality of a Korean port. It was none of his affair. It was solely a matter for the Korean Government, and he would have had no right even to consider the matter of protecting the neutrality of Chemulpo except on the specific request of that Government. The situation involved Korea, Russia and Japan alone, and for an American naval officer to have interfered one way or another without solicitation from those immediately concerned would have been an unwarranted interference in other people's business. If the British, French and Italian commanders intervened, that is a matter for them to settle with the belligerent nations and with Korea. As for the conduct of Commander Marshall, it was absolutely correct in law and reason and just such as we are accustomed to expect from a cool-headed, experienced officer of the United States Navy. We do not doubt that, on second thought, it will be so regarded in Europe.

Press despatches from St. Petersburg declare specifically that Russia will not assent to the construction and operation of an ocean cable between Japan and the American island of Guam during the present war, and for that reason the project will probably be abandoned. The Russian government announced on February 28 the Rules of War by which it would be guided in the present struggle and one of these, Rule VI., specifying the articles to be treated as contraband of war, definitely names telegraph and telephone materials. On the day following the promulgation of the Rules of War it was announced that the proposed cable between Japan and Guam would be regarded as contraband, and that its construction under a permit issued by the American Government would be treated as a breach of neutrality on the part of the United States. There is an extremely important question involved in this cable project. The United States has assumed no neutrality obligations with regard to Russia or Japan that would preclude it from authorizing an American corporation to construct such a cable as has been proposed. To deny its right to authorize such a construction would amount to an interference with American commercial enterprise for which there appears to be no warrant in international law. The assumption that a cable between Japan and Guam would be useful in a military sense to Japan is only an assumption after all, and even if the cable were laid its use for military purposes could be effectively regulated by agreement entered into before the line was constructed. On the other hand, every nation is largely a law unto itself in defining what contraband of war shall be, and if Russia chooses to extend the ban to electric cables and telegraphs we do not see that the United States, which has differed with other governments in classification of articles contraband, has any reason to complain. If it were possible to establish the broadest guarantees against the use of the proposed cable for military purposes it would hardly be possible to convince Russia, in her present frame of mind, that they were genuine and trustworthy.

Brig. Gen. John P. Story, Chief of Artillery, U.S.A., continues to urge the importance of the most thorough instruction for the men in charge of the large guns in our shore defenses as well as for the position finders, and he points out that even if we are to have an Artillery reserve, as we probably shall, the men who come in will not be able to take up the exacting work of position finding except after long periods of training. In a discussion of the general question during his recent hearing before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations in charge of the Fortifications Appropriation bill, General Story said: "Position finding means that a triangle is solved every time a position is taken. We find the position of a target from the gun every ten seconds. The men who do this work have to be highly trained and have to be practiced in it until it becomes second nature with them, and it will not be possible for the organized militia to come to fortifications and do this work without many months of instructions. There are a great many harbors and posts that have not any effective system of firing. Position finding is an expensive installation, but it adds tremendously to the effectiveness of the guns. It is absolutely essential. With position finders we can begin an engagement at six miles, without it there would be no use of attempting an engagement at a greater distance than one and a half miles. Then when you think how short a time it takes after an enemy seriously intends to enter a harbor; they are going at 14 or 16 knots an hour, and it is a question of twenty minutes whether they get in the harbor or not."

Secretary Moody has approved the report of the Board on Construction recommending the installation of torpedo tubes in the eighteen battleships and cruisers now building. These tubes will be fitted fore and aft instead of amidships. The order provides that each ship shall have two, and wherever practicable, four of these submerged torpedo tubes. It is intended that the battleships shall certainly have four fitted, two in the stern and two in the bow. Estimates have been received upon the cost of making the change in the plans so as to permit of the installation of the tubes. The Board on Construction first decided against these submerged torpedoes, but a strong fight was led in favor of them by Lieut. Frank K. Hill, then in the Bureau of Ordnance,

backed up by the officers of the Naval War College and other prominent officers in the Navy. Secretary Moody accordingly decided to refer the matter back to the Board for reconsideration. Changes in the plans will be made as rapidly as possible and all the new ships will hereafter be planned at the outset for equipment with these torpedoes. The wisdom of this final decision of the Department is shown by the fact that it is believed in Europe that the injuries to the Russian ships in the day attack at Port Arthur in which several of them were hit below the water line were inflicted by submerged torpedoes fired from the Japanese ships.

It seems that the 3d Infantry will not go to the Isthmus of Panama after all. After considerable discussion of the matter it was definitely decided at the Cabinet meeting held on March 1 that it would be better at this time to leave the Isthmus under the guard of the Marine Corps and the vessels of the Navy. Both Secretary Taft, it is understood, and Secretary Moody believed that it would be unwise at this time to send troops to relieve the marines who have been doing excellent work on the Isthmus and have become, in a manner, acclimated. The reason for the change in the plan given by the members of the Cabinet is that it was considered best to leave the Isthmus under the guardianship of one executive department rather than to have the land forces under the War Department and the sea forces under the Navy Department. Immediately after the Cabinet meeting Secretary Taft directed Lieutenant General Chaffee to send a telegram to the commanding general of the Department of the Lakes revoking the previous order for the 3d Infantry to prepare for Isthmian service. It is believed that the receipt of this latest order was a pleasurable surprise to the ladies of the regiment. For the present, therefore, the marines will remain on duty in Panama.

Within the last hour or two of Mr. Root's service as Secretary of War he approved a paper prepared by General Crozier and representing the General's ideas of the relationship of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications to the Ordnance Department of the Army. Under this decision of Mr. Root the many details relating to equipment and other supplies are taken from the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications and given to the Ordnance and different staff departments. The larger questions, such as determining the types of ordnance, whether such and such a type gun should be mounted on this or that kind of mount and matters pertaining to inventions in ordnance, are left within the scope of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. Many of these questions, which have heretofore been considered by the board, however, and which the Ordnance has always contended, should be left to it, have been placed exclusively under the Ordnance Department. We understand that this order does not meet with the approval of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, though how serious their objections to it may be cannot be learned without a reference to the order itself.

The Russian government has formally granted the request made by the United States to permit four Army officers to accompany the Russian army in its campaigns against the Japanese. The State Department this week received a cablegram from United States Ambassador McCormick in St. Petersburg, in which he informs this Government that its request for military observers has been granted by the St. Petersburg authorities, but states that the four Army officers will not be allowed to join the Russian forces in the field before April 15 of the Russian calendar. As we have already stated, the officers selected by the Chief of Staff to accompany the Russian army are Col. J. B. Kerr, General Staff, Capt. Carl Reichman, 17th Inf., Capt. George Gatley, 17th Field Battery, Art. Corps, and Capt. William D. Judson, Corps of Engineers.

Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps has begun to consider plans for the construction of the scout cruisers provision for which is made in the Naval bill this year. To attain the speed of twenty-four knots desired by the Board of Navigation and keep the tonnage of the vessels down to 4,000 tons displacement would necessitate the building of ships over 400 feet in length and which would lie very shallow in the water. Such a craft would move smoothly in good weather, but would be of little service in a rough sea. The bill provides for as high a speed as practicable, but it is probable that the Department will content itself with twenty-two knot speed for this vessel, thus enabling the construction of a ship of less length.

Lieut. Comdr. Homer C. Poundstone has recently presented to the Department a suggestion for a new battleship, showing a new arrangement of the guns. It provides for several additional turrets, which is quite an innovation in American naval construction and also for a new arrangement of the big guns.

General Grant has approved the dismissal of the Army clerk who refused to spell the word routing "by order." His conscience compelled him to spell it without the s, the result being the complete routing of the belligerent clerk.



In his "Law of Appointment and Promotion in the Regular Army" Birkhimer shows that during the War of the Revolution in promotion to accidental vacancies seniority was the general rule, but this was confined to State regiments. The Continental Congress, however, asserted at an early date, and always maintained, the right to reward special merit by irregular promotion. For instance when Lord Sterling was promoted to brigadier general his lieutenant colonel was promoted to the vacancy thus created, but the lieutenant colonelcy was filled by the appointment of a civilian. In response to a remonstrance coming from officers of the line, Congress declared by resolution that appointment was made for good reasons and that it had frequently exercised the reserved right to promote men of distinguished merit. This was the British practice. Washington, in a letter to the Board of War July 29, 1776, expressed himself as in favor of regimental promotion, but he said "there ought to be exceptions in favor of extraordinary merit on the one hand and demerit on the other; the first to be rewarded out of the common course of promotion, whilst the other might stand and sustain no injury." Acting under authority of a Congressional resolution of Dec. 27, 1776, Washington adopted the system of promotion in the Cavalry and Artillery by seniority in each corps with the reserved right to reward great merit by selection. This rule prevailed until May 25, 1781, when Congress adopted regimental promotion for Artillery and Cavalry. President Adams, in a letter to Secretary of War McHenry, May 7, 1790, said he considered merit "as the only scale of gradation in the Army." He added: "The officers I think ought not to be flattered with any positive assurance of rising in succession. The right, authority and duty of the Government to depart from the line of succession in clear cases of unusual merit, or extraordinary services, or uncommon talent, ought always to be asserted and maintained and constantly held up to the view of the Army." This view of Mr. Adams did not prevail in determining the rule or practice. When the Army was increased by the act of July 17, 1798, General Washington said he did not intend to "dispute the power of the President, to make any promotions which his inclinations, or the solicitations of others may prompt him to do, but I will," he said, "add without fear of contradiction from one acquainted with the usages and prescriptive rights of armies, that, if he wishes to preserve the peace and harmony of ours, rules must be observed in promotions and the feelings of the officers attended to." It will be observed that in all these cases what was insisted upon was exceptional merit as shown by an officer's acts; that is, by his efficiency record. Washington strongly protested against being overruled in the matter of selection by the solicitation of members of Congress, or any other considerations than those of soldierly standing as determined by soldiers. That is what the Army insists upon to-day.

The Secretary of the Navy is opposed to bills of a private character increasing the rank of retired officers of the Navy. As a sample of the reports he is making to Congress on such bills, we take the following from a report on the bill "to raise the rank of Chief Engr. Robert Potts on the retired list." "Chief Engineer Potts is one of the officers, some 250 in number, with creditable records, who served during the Civil War, but who, having retired prior to the passage of the Personnel act are not entitled to the benefits of Section 2. In the opinion of the Department the benefits of the section, if extended to any, should include all. It may be added that Mr. Potts, like many other officers on the retired list, performed some shore duty during the War with Spain, but not of such special character as to merit the exceptional recognition which the pending bill contemplates." In regard to H. J. Res. 39, to appoint Robert S. Talbot a passed assistant engineer on the retired list, Secretary Moody concurs in his report to Congress with the following recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation: "There is nothing on file in this bureau to indicate that the services of Robert S. Talbot were specially meritorious. His resignation was accepted Oct. 24, 1868. He returned to the Service May 14, 1868. Therefore he was out of the Service during a period of nearly thirty years. The retired list is for the benefit of officers who have served long and faithfully. To establish the precedent of placing the names of those who have served only during war on the retired list would be injurious, as it would be practically giving a pension for a short period of service much in excess of the pension allowed by law for disability during war services. Again, such a precedent would invite the application of many having insufficient claim, though equal claim with Mr. Robert S. Talbot, to be placed upon the retired list."

Arrangements for the annual record target practice of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Caribbean Sea Squadrons have been completed. Comdr. William S. Sims, Inspector of Target Practice, and Lieut. Ridley McLean, Assistant Inspector of Target Practice, will leave Washington March 6 for Pensacola, to be present at the practice. The Coast Guard Squadron, Rear Admiral Sands commanding, has already arrived at Pensacola and the other ships are due there on or about March 6. The practice will commence at once and will last the better part of a month. Four ranges have been constructed and each ship will spend two days on the range. Some ships will be on the range for a longer time, as all of them have not yet completed their preliminary prac-

tice. Most of the ships, however, will only hold their record practice. It will probably be a month after the practice closes before the announcement of the winners of the prizes can be made, as it will require very careful and tedious estimates to determine this. The target practice at Pensacola will occur off that harbor and off the south shore of Santa Rosa Island. The firing will be toward the sea and the targets will be situated three miles from shore. The Mayflower, with Admiral of the Navy Dewey, Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and several members of the General Board aboard will come to Pensacola with the Battleship Squadron from Guantanamo and will probably spend several days there watching the practice. This week has been spent by the Coast Guard Squadron erecting the targets and getting everything in preparation for the practice. At the completion of the practice Rear Admiral Sands will bring his squadron North to the Naval Academy, and prepare for the annual cruise of the midshipmen. The Newark, Montgomery and Detroit will return to the Caribbean waters to replace the vessels now guarding the Isthmus and the Battleship Squadron, augmented by the Olympia and other vessels, will proceed direct from Pensacola to San Juan and thence across the ocean to the Azores, Lisbon and Villefranche, where the ships will spend some time and the men be given shore leave. The program provides for the absence of the fleet until the middle of July. The ships will not reach the navy yards until their return from Europe. The fall target practice will begin at Martha's Vineyard in September and will be along the lines of the forthcoming practice at Pensacola. New rules for target practice have been drawn up and these will be followed at Pensacola. The details, however, are confidential, as it is desired that foreign navies shall know as little as possible about them.

The recent attempts in the House of Representatives so to amend the Naval Appropriation bill as to curtail the program of new construction for the Navy may possibly have inspired a similar and equally futile attempt in the British House of Commons on Feb. 29, looking to a curtailment of the building schedule of the British Navy. In explaining the increase in the naval estimates for the next year, the Secretary to the Admiralty said it was absolutely necessary if Great Britain was to continue her policy of maintaining the two-power standard. The estimates, he pointed out, were based on a careful consideration of the building schedules of the great continental powers and were designed to counterbalance them. Russia and France are following a program which aims to develop a combined fleet of sixty-four first class and second class battleships, while the construction plans of France and Germany will ultimately produce a combined force of sixty-one vessels of similar types. The British plans provide for a fleet of sixty-three battleships, thus approximately maintaining the two-power standard which is held to be indispensable to the safety of British interests. The Secretary referred to recent naval events in the Far East as proving the value of preparedness to strike the first blow and thus gain incalculable advantages in warfare on the sea, and declared that while preparedness cost money, the Admiralty regarded it as a practical form of insurance for peace and commerce. The first show of opposition to the Admiralty program appeared in the form of a resolution calling on the Government, in the interests of international peace, to communicate with the other great powers to ascertain whether they are willing to diminish their shipbuilding programs and adjust the balance of their relative naval strength on a permanent basis. The resolution was defeated by forty-two votes, thus showing that the opposition to naval expansion is even weaker in England than here in the United States.

Surg. J. C. Perry, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, whom the Government detailed a month ago to investigate the climatic and sanitary conditions in the territory traversed by the route of the Panama Canal, has submitted a report which indicates that the difficulties to be overcome are less trying than has been generally supposed. He says that the city of Colon is in a dreadful sanitary condition and that to make it safe will require a great outlay of money for sewerage and water supply. The city of Panama is in less dangerous condition, although there also large sums will have to be spent for sewers and water. The climate of the camps along the canal route is far better than that at Colon or Panama and with ordinary precautions satisfactory health conditions can be maintained without difficulty. In Colon malarial fever prevails throughout the year, but is more virulent during the rainy season. The same is true of Panama, statistics showing that one-fourth of all the deaths among patients at the hospital of the Panama Railroad are due to malarial fevers. Beri-beri, dysentery, tuberculosis and rheumatism are common diseases in Colon and Panama and in the territory between those points. Surgeon Perry is convinced, however, that with a vigorous policy of sanitary engineering the canal route, including its terminals, can be transformed into a healthy region in which white men can live safely and in comfort.

One of the most modern coaling plants in the United States, that at Portsmouth, N.H., is now ready for test. In front of the new building erected on the quay wall recently built from off the old coal wharf, there is water enough at any tide—thirty feet—to allow any of the

largest ships of the Navy to coal there. The dimensions of the building are 204 feet long, 102 feet deep, 52 feet to top of coping, and 124 feet to the top of the tower, with a height of 75 feet from the wall to the traveling crane. The building is of steel construction and fire-proof as far as it is possible to make it so. It is fitted with automatic alarms. The coal is handled from a digger, and it can be either dumped into the different apartments on the inside or into the cars which are run about the outside of the building on a cable railroad. In coaling a vessel the coal can be dumped into the cable cars under the plant and then run around the building on the railroad to the top, where the cars dump into the chute, which lets the coal into the coal bunkers of the ship. If the vessel is a small one there is a smaller chute leading directly from the bins. The inside of the plant is of concrete, divided into space for the storage of different kinds of coal. In all a little less than 10,000 tons can be stored. On the inside at various intervals are perforated tubes, which at a certain heat will ring an alarm in the equipment building office. A register on the outside of the building will tell exactly where the fire is situated. It can be reached in two ways, from hydrants within the building, or a stream of water can be sent down the tube that gave the alarm. The coal can be unloaded from the bin where the fire is located by a trap. The coaling plant was built under the supervision of Civil Engineer Luther E. Gregory.

Major General MacArthur, U.S.A., commanding the Pacific Division, in an order announcing the target practice season for the department, says: "The practical value of sighting, position and aiming drill and gallery practice cannot be over-estimated. The necessity for systematic and patient instruction therein is accordingly strongly emphasized and commended to the especial attention of department and post commanders, who are requested to give all matters appertaining thereto their watchful personal attention. Proficiency in target practice is largely a matter of instruction; so much so that the final figure of merit of an organization may be relied upon with considerable certainty to disclose the degree of intelligence and zeal with which it has been prepared for, and conducted through, range firing. Soldiers who are highly qualified before the butts may be relied upon to become formidable upon the firing line; which suggests the idea that the highest classification in respect of professional efficiency must be assigned to officers who are capable of producing this result, which, in its final form, means success in war. In response to the foregoing remarks, the Division Commander expects the practice of the year to show a very considerable improvement over that of 1903, and, to that end, he enjoins cordial co-operation upon the entire commissioned and enlisted personnel of the command."

The torpedo flotilla, under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., which arrived at Port Said, as we reported last week, was to coal there and receive stores preparatory to the voyage through the canal and the disagreeable trip through the Red Sea. This trip is likely to be the most trying of the entire voyage to Manila on account of the hot weather prevailing, and considerable interest is felt over the manner in which the men and officers will sustain the prolonged high temperatures to be encountered during this trip. Except in very rough weather, however, the hatches throughout the vessels can be kept open night and day, and the discomforts can be reduced in this way to a minimum. Thus far in this notable voyage no trouble has been reported with the machinery and boilers of these tiny war vessels, and it is supposed that the service has been so favorable that they are in as good condition to-day as at the date of departure from Norfolk. No former engineer officer is attached to the flotilla.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station, cabled the Navy Department on March 1 that the annual record target practice of the battleships and cruisers of his fleet had been completed, the following being the best single scores made: In 11 minutes and 20 seconds the best 13-inch gun of the Wisconsin made nine hits, the Oregon six hits and the Kentucky five hits. The best 5-inch gun of the Kentucky made eleven hits in two minutes. Letters received from the Pacific Station announce the completion of the target practice of Rear Admiral Glass's Squadron, but no figures are given, though it is stated that the records were as good as before.

A summary of enlistments for the line of the Army, during the month of January, was as follows: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 2,727; enlistments in cities, 2,131; enlistments at military posts and surrounding towns and in the field, 596; total, 2,727. The largest number of recruits enlisted in any one city was in New York city (Manhattan), where seventy-six men were enlisted, and 208 rejected. The total number of men rejected in all cities was 7,201.

Our minister at Seoul, Korea, reports that United States seamen had been landed to quiet a disturbance occasioned by an attack by Korean soldiers on an electric carriage belonging to an American citizen, who ran over a boy. It would be a healthy thing for the citizens of New York if some of these Koreans could be imported.



The war in Korea recalls the assault upon a Korean fort near Seoul June 11, 1871, by a naval battalion from the squadron of eight vessels with 113 guns, under the command of Rear Admiral John Rodgers, U.S.N. The battalion numbered 618 officers and men under the command of Comdr. L. A. Kimberley, with Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Schley, Adjutant General, and Lieut. Comdr. Silas Casey and William K. Wheeler in command of the right and left wings. The company officers were Capt. McL. Tilton, U.S.M.C.; Lieuts. G. M. Totten, Bloomfield McIlvaine, H. W. McKee; Masters R. M. G. Brown and F. C. McClean. Describing the assault in an article in the United Service Magazine of January, 1902, Commander Brown says: "Nothing could resist the onward sweep of that advance, and when the Americans gained the crest and poured over the parapet to assault the enemy it was Winfield Scott Schley who still led the charge. But now the fight became terrific. The enemy's line was composed of several tiers of spearmen, behind and above which stood the infantry; but when the Americans charged bayonet and immediately after poured in a terrible volley from the breech-loading rifles, the enemy began to waver; and as they were assailed from all sides, the contest was not long until they broke and fled for shelter. Some sought refuge in the quarters, but they soon caught fire and the refugees were many of them burned to death; some found safety in the side of the cliff; others sprang into the river some hundred feet below, while the main body sought to escape by the road leading up the river; but Casey's artillery and infantry opened upon them with such effect that they were mowed down in terrible slaughter. Seeing their retreat thus cut off and only surrender or annihilation staring them in the face, most of them took refuge in the river and many were drowned in the water while trying to escape. It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding every effort of the Americans to induce them to surrender, they preferred death to the uncertainties of capture by an enemy entirely unknown to them. The rout was complete. The smoke soon after lifting disclosed dead and wounded everywhere. In the citadel alone 243 were found dead, while in front of Wheeler's and Casey's positions the dead were in heaps. Our own loss was trifling, being three dead, three wounded dangerously and seven slightly."

The Postmaster General this week issued an order, in conformity with an executive order, revoking the privilege which has been extended to officers and soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy, and the civilian employees of the Government of the Philippines, Guam Porto Rico and Cuba of sending home gifts, souvenirs and such matter free of customs duties. Hereafter all mail matter of this sort will be subject to the customs service and duty will be collected as in the case of any other persons than Government employees sending such matter through the mails. The order will take effect April 1. The original order admitting such parcels to the mails free of duty was promulgated by President McKinley Nov. 4, 1899, and was intended for the benefit of officers and soldiers who might wish to send home Christmas gifts. At that time there were soldiers stationed in all of the places named in the order, and in accordance with the plan they were permitted to send to their immediate families such gifts as they wished, provided the name of the sender, with his rank and arm of the Service to which he was attached, was written on the package, in addition to the word "gift." The order also covered such gifts as were sent from this country to soldiers in those places covered in the order. A later order was issued to include China in the zone of special preferment, it being designed to follow up the movement of United States troops wherever they were sent. The last order of President Roosevelt relates that "the conditions no longer exist subjecting to the regulations of the postal service gifts, etc.," and accordingly revokes the privilege. There are about 300 packages containing such gifts mailed daily in the Philippines alone, and to compel the soldiers to pay duty on these gifts will result in the material curtailment of the custom. The matter was called to the attention of the President by the customs service of the Treasury Department, that department having had its revenue considerably cut by the order of President McKinley.

The Navy Department has this week made a favorable report to the House Committee on Naval Affairs on H.R. 11595, "relating to the promotion of warrant officers in the Navy." In his report on this important measure Secretary of the Navy Moody says: "I have the honor to state that the Department regards this measure with favor. With reference to Section 1 of the bill, which provides: 'That hereafter warrant officers of the Navy shall, under the restrictions imposed by existing law, be promoted to ensign after two years instead of six years' service as a warrant officer . . . I regard it as desirable that these promotions should be made before the officers concerned are too old to perform the duties that will follow promotion. The age of warrant officers when they are promoted to the grade of ensign is greater than that of graduates of the Naval Academy (midshipmen) when they reach that rank, and the section quoted will partially correct this disparity. With regard to Section 2, which provides: 'That hereafter warrant officers of the Navy shall, under the provisions of existing law, be promoted to "chief" after six years, instead of ten years, from date of warrant . . . I think that warrant officers, after faithful service as such for six years, might well be commissioned in the higher rank if upon examination they prove themselves qualified. I take the liberty, however, of inclosing a draft of a measure which, while the same in substance as the pending bill, is, I think, preferable to it in point of form, and suggest that it be substituted therefor should favorable action in the premises be taken by the Committee.' Secretary Moody's substitute bill is as follows: "That, subject to the restrictions imposed by existing law, boatswains, gunners and warrant machinists shall be eligible for appointment to the grade of ensign after two years' service as warrant officers, and boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers shall be eligible for appointment as chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sailmakers after six years from date of warrant."

It is a curious circumstance that while there is a considerable sentiment in the United States in favor of entirely abolishing our Army transport service, professional opinion in England is urging the enlargement of the transport service of the British Army to an extent

never before proposed. The advocates of the new program favor a system of permanent transport ships of sufficient capacity to carry a full division of the Army, and they point out that it would be a good thing for military interests to keep that number of troops afloat all the time. In the first place, it is contended, such an arrangement would enable the government to despatch an effective force to any designated part of the world in the shortest possible time. In the next place it would afford practical training for a large body of men in caring for troops, horses and impedimenta at sea. Through that training the military authorities would learn precisely what was required in the way of supplies for a given number of troops for an over-sea expedition, and besides that it is held that by giving every man in the Service his tour of sea duty the whole force would profit in health, contentment and efficiency. To the assertion that this novel scheme, to keep a full army division afloat all the time, would be enormously expensive, the reply is made that after the ships were once provided the cost of maintaining the troops on board of them would certainly not be more but probably less than it would be for the same number of men on shore. That, however, is a question that would probably have to be settled by actual experience.

Medical Director George F. Winslow, U.S.N., who resides at New Bedford, Mass., in speaking of the hospital service of Russia and Japan, says: "Russia has for years had a splendid medical school at Cronstadt where she has very recently made several important discoveries in bacteriology. Experiments have been conducted there with the hope of obtaining some way of overcoming the plague, and I understand that great success is attending these researches. Both the navy and army of Russia have splendidly equipped medical corps. Then, too, her men are accustomed to hardship. They are a lusty lot and are not likely to easily break down in a long campaign. There seems to be every reason to believe that the war will be a long one, and in that case much will depend upon the health of the contending forces. A serious contagious disease breaking out in any camp will injure that camp more than could a battle. Men will stand up and fight when bullets are raining, and when their comrades are falling all about them, but the bravest of them loses his spirit when he sees his fellows dying off through disease. Japan, too, can well be proud of its medical corps, which compares favorably with those of European powers. Japan has not learned all she knows about surgery since she adopted the ideas of the western world. When Commodore Perry landed in Japan in 1854, he and his officers were astounded at the knowledge displayed by the Japanese in minor surgery and in nursing. He found Japanese surgeons using instruments in their work which had been made in Japan, and the surgeons showed a remarkable knowledge of the best methods."

Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, U.S.N., in charge of the Hydrographic Office at Port Townsend, Washington, expresses his belief that the so-called friendship between Russia and the United States is practically at an end, and that commercial competition is bound to bring this about. Lieutenant Wyckoff, in this connection, is quoted as follows: "Countries agree when their interests do not conflict. Heretofore, especially since our acquisition of Alaska, there has been no point of friction with Russia. But now tables have turned. The United States saw in China a place to dump the product of its wheat fields. It was only a little quicker to grasp the opportunity than Russia. The czar saw in China the solution of successfully tilling the vast Siberian plains. He offered his lands to settlers for the taking. He built them a railroad and has carried them to new homes by the millions. Russia has the wheat that will grow in the cold climate of Siberia. This country was compelled to go there for the seed to grow wheat in Montana and Dakota. She stands next door to China and within a few years will be able to draw on her Siberian grain fields for sufficient wheat to supply the Chinese empire at a figure so low that it will cause the American farmer to go back to land for a polish for his boots to save expenses. The clash in commercial interests with Russia has come. This country will naturally turn for allies to England and Japan whose interests do not conflict with ours and out of which countries nothing can come to jar the harmony of their commercial relations with us."

In reviewing the history of the famous contest for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL cup in our issue of Nov. 28, 1903, which was finally won by the team from the 7th N.G.N.Y. after a competition extending over a period of eleven years, from the names given of some of the well known persons who shot on the various teams, we omitted the name of Capt. William A. Bryant, now commanding the 1st Troop of New Jersey, who was formerly a member of the 7th N.Y. and shot on the team. We are pleased to note that Captain Bryant still maintains his interest in target practice, which we helped to develop in the early days of Creedmoor, and he has succeeded so well that his troop leads the entire State of New Jersey in company figure of merit in shooting, and under the course prescribed by the War Department. This is the eighth season that the 1st Troop has led. The troop has to its credit a figure of merit of 131.2, having qualified every man as a marksman, 22 as sharpshooters, and 18 as experts, a record that will probably place it at the head of the organized militia of States using the War Department firing regulations. In the contest for the carbine trophy at Sea Girt last year the team from the 1st Troop, consisting of Capt. W. A. Bryant, Lieut. B. R. Roome, Comy. Sgt. F. Phillips, Sergeants C. E. Burgess and W. Rollinson won over seven teams, including the team from the 2d U.S. Cavalry. Captain Bryant leads his troop in figure of merit for shooting, and effectiveness as marksmen is realized to be the most essential part of the troop's training.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., Chief Signal officer, invites the attention of employees of the Signal Corps to the necessity for a strict observance of the rule of the War Department, which enjoins the utmost secrecy upon all officers and employees as to matters pertaining to their duties in connection with the Department. He says: "Whenever such employees are entrusted with official matters in the offices of the War Department, at posts or fortifications, in connection with the administration of affairs of the Department, or who may be sent to factories or commercial establishments of any kind on

official duty, any observations they may make or any information they may gain through papers or verbal remarks, must in all cases be regarded as matters of the strictest confidence. It is an offense of magnitude for an officer to publicly discuss or privately impart such knowledge to unauthorized parties and it will be regarded as equally serious for employees of the Signal Corps to transgress the regulations and customs of the War Department. Alleged violations of the injunctions of this circular will be thoroughly investigated and prompt measures taken for discipline or discharge of the offender if the allegations are proven."

Writing from Camp Jossman, P.I., to the Journal of the Military Service Institution, Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 12th U.S. Cavalry, suggests that the suppression of dust in military camps for reasons both of health and comfort might easily be effected with the use of crude petroleum. He states that 1,000 miles of road-bed of the Santa Fé railway in the Far West is successfully treated in this manner, being sprinkled with oil twice a year, the result being almost absolute freedom from dust, and that the streets of Los Angeles and other California cities are also cared for in the same way. The use of the oil leads to the formation of a baked crust about a quarter of an inch in thickness and strong enough to resist breaking by the hoofs of horses or the tires of ordinary vehicles, and the surface thus created is wholly free of dust and easy to keep clean. Captain Rockenbach therefore contends that if the same treatment were applied to the streets of military camps the result would be better sanitary conditions, increased cleanliness and a larger degree of comfort for everybody. He believes that if the streets of our camps of instruction were oiled in the manner described there would be less sickness, that mosquitoes would be driven away and that the cost involved would be a thoroughly wise investment. Certainly a dustless camp would be something worth trying for.

The fact may not be generally known that the New York Navy Yard has a thorough equipment of salt water mains for fighting fire. The proportion of salt water to fresh or city water mains is about two to one; or, to put it in another way, the salt water mains in the yard comprise about two-thirds of the total. In every building there is fresh water, with hose connections, and an additional supply of the latter for outside use, in case it is needed. There are two hose carts which can be run to any part of the yard in a few minutes' time, in case the hose in the buildings, where a possible fire might break out, should prove insufficient to meet the needs of the occasion. The navy yard, however, does not depend upon its own system wholly, and when a fire does occur the city fire department is called up as well as the blue jackets and marines on duty. There are four electric pumps in the power house which maintain a constant pressure of 50 pounds on the salt water mains, but which is slightly diminished when it reaches the hydrant. This pressure can be raised to 100 pounds, and with such a force as this a stream of water can be thrown over any building in the yard.

Because of the excellent record he has made in the Navy Department while on duty with the Bureau of Navigation, it is probable that Lieut. David F. Sellers will be assigned to the command of the torpedo destroyer Macdonough this summer when the tour of duty of her commander expires. Mr. Sellers' shore duty has not expired, but he has applied for sea duty and there is a strong inclination on the part of the Navy Department in case his application is granted to place him in command of the Macdonough. Mr. Sellers has been at the Bureau of Navigation assisting commander Alex. Sharp, who is in charge of all matters connected with the enlisted personnel, since January, 1903. Last fall he was selected by the President for duty at the White House as one of his naval aides.

Lieut. Col. W. F. Spicer, U.S.M.C., who has been in command of the marines at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for a year and has been detached and ordered to report at Washington, left Brooklyn Feb. 29, and Capt. C. G. Anderson will be in charge until the arrival of Major James E. Mahoney, who will assume the command. Major Mahoney has just returned from Panama. Colonel Spicer will go from Washington to the Philippines, in command of the battalion of 600 marines, who are to leave San Francisco on March 15 for Olonzapo on the transport Beirut. Captain C. G. Anderson, who has been in charge of Company C, that is to leave Brooklyn, has also been detached from the command, and will report for duty at the Alaskan naval station in Sitka.

The following officers will go to Pensacola to witness the experiments with a new range finder that has been installed on board the Maine and about which there is considerable interest in the Service: Capt. Bradley A. Fiske, Lieut. H. W. Jones, Lieut. M. L. Bristol and Lieut. W. M. Falconer. The new range finder is at present attached to the outside of the turret, but will be fitted inside for protection in case the experiments prove successful. It is a horizontal range finder with a long base.

Russia's Trans-Siberian railway, which to date has cost \$500,000,000, is 5,854 miles to Port Arthur and 6,617 to Vladivostok. It has 751 locomotives, 548 passenger cars and 7,743 freight cars. The best speed of passenger trains is 20 miles an hour and of freight trains eight miles. The weak spot is Lake Baikal, where ice-breaking steamers can carry but 2,500 men a day across. The road is single-tracked and far from complete for long distances.

In the list of members of the 4th Class at the Naval Academy, whose resignations were requested as a result of failure to pass the midyear examinations, appeared the name of Midshipman Frederic T. Van Aken, of Plainfield, N.J. We are informed that Midshipman Van Aken did not fail in his examinations and is in excellent standing in his class.

We are informed that the recent report that Ensign Edward S. Jackson, U.S.N., had tendered his resignation as an officer of the Navy, is without foundation. Ensign Jackson is attached to the U.S.S. Vixen at the U. S. naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.



## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The following cablegram received at the War Department Feb. 28 from Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Philippine Division, gives the available details of a sharp engagement between United States troops and Moros in the Southern Islands: "Major Gen. Leonard Wood reports engagement, Jolo, 14th instant. Major Hugh L. Scott, with 3d Squadron, 14th Cavalry, a single gun, 18th Battery, Field Artillery, against remnant Hassan's Moros, who have constantly been giving trouble since action last November. Major Hugh L. Scott attacked cotta and took it after lively fight. During fight was twice stopped to give Moros chance to surrender, but they declined. All dead or captured but Hassan, who is located. Friendly dattos assisted troops. Cable not working accounts delay getting news. Loss, wounded, 2d Lieut. Eugene R. West, thigh serious; Hurlburt, Troop I, 14th Cav., right side; Hinderer, Troop I, 14th Cav., shoulder; White, 18th Battery, Field Art., right leg, knee; Callaway, Troop M, 14th Cav., right arm; Cox, 18th Battery, Field Art., shoulder; Hanifan, Troop K, 14th Cav., thigh, slight. WADE."

An officer of the Army, writing from Manila, says: "Referring to a paragraph in your issue of Dec. 5, 1903, under 'News of the Philippines,' and relating to Lieut. John A. Paegelow, Philippine Scouts, I have the honor to inform you that the same contained inaccuracies which should be corrected. General Ola was not in Northern Luzon, nor was he captured by Lieutenant Paegelow. On Sept. 17 he surrendered to Capt. Harry H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., colonel and assistant chief of the Philippine Constabulary, at Guinobatan, Albay Province, Southern Luzon, with thirty-three guns. On the date in question, having heard previously that he wished to discuss terms of surrender, Colonel Bandholtz sent out Lieutenants Paegelow and Pyle, both of the Philippine Scouts, and two prominent natives to inform him that no terms could be offered except unconditional surrender; that, however, he would not be shot or hung on the plaza, but that he and his men would be turned over to the courts for trial. Later on Lieutenant Pyle went out with Ola and brought in forty guns of Ola's command, which were surrendered to Colonel Bandholtz at Ligan on Oct. 5. This was followed on Oct. 13 by the surrender to Colonel Bandholtz at Guinobatan of Lazaro Toledo with ten guns. While Lieutenant Paegelow at all times displayed excellent soldierly qualities, handled his men in a most efficient manner, and showed exceptional tact in dealing with the Filipinos, and it is not desired to rob him of any of the credit which is his due, yet, by inference, the article in question is unjust to other officers who accomplished as much as Lieutenant Paegelow, and whose work extended over as long or longer a period, among them being Lieutenants Wray and Drake, Roeder and Parrott, Koch and Pyle, Boone and Baker, and Covel and Sutherland, of the Philippine Scouts, and Captain Nevill and all of his officers of the Philippine Constabulary. The stamping out of ladronism in Albay Province was due to the combined efforts of all officers on duty there at the time, from the highest to the lowest, and not to an individual, although some officers were more fortunately located for obtaining results than others. All of the constabulary officers worked so faithfully and arduously during the Albay campaign that each should receive his due share of credit, and I am convinced that Lieutenant Paegelow would urgently desire that this be done."

Civil progress among the Moros in the Island of Mindanao is making encouraging headway. The new Moro province of Lanao has been organized, with Major Robt. L. Bullard, 28th U.S. Inf., as Governor, and the capital has been established at Iligan. Writing from that place a reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL says: "Heretofore these Moros have known only military force, and it remains to be seen whether they will respect the American mild civil authority. From long service and work among them on the Iligan-Marahui military road, Major Bullard, the new Governor, is known to almost every one of the 75,000 Moros of the Lanao district."

The members of the constabulary, who recently revolted and deserted from Vigan, taking with them some fifty rifles, a large quantity of ammunition and a considerable sum of public money, have all been captured and the stolen property recovered.

The report for September, 1903, of Major Edward C. Carter, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Commissioner of Public Health in the Philippines, shows that between March 20, 1902, and Sept. 1, 1903, there were 5,112 cases of cholera in Manila, with 3,958 deaths, and 151,924 cases and 98,151 deaths in the provinces. For the month of September, 1903, the deaths from cholera in the provinces were 3,669 out of 4,610 cases, a mortality of 79.5 per cent. There are 3,325 lepers reported in the various provinces. The city of Manila is kept clean chiefly by burning its waste. In the month of September 13,078 animals were thus disposed of, including 9,358 rats. In addition 2,072 fowls were burned together with 953 pigs, 217 dogs, and 157 horses. Besides these concrete articles there were 5,272 cremations of house garbage and other refuse. The superstition of the natives increases the difficulty of enforcing the necessary health regulations. Last September a spring of comparatively fresh water was discovered emptying into the salt water of the bay at Tondo Beach below high tide level. The appearance of this spring in such a place was hailed as a miracle by the natives, who declared that a sacred image had been seen floating above the spot where the fresh water bubbled up. The rumor spread that the water of this spring possessed wonderful curative powers, and hundreds came to drink of it, while others took quantities of it home in vessels. Owing to the semi-religious ceremonial governing the use of the spring, the health authorities were not able to close it until the dangerous character of its waters was established by scientific tests. Before it could be placed under quarantine 120 cases of cholera had broken out within seven days. An analysis of the water showed that it had all the characteristics of sewage, and was in fact derived from a break in a sewer discharging near the place of its occurrence. In all some 225 cases of cholera were traced directly to the drinking of water from this supposed spring and many more to secondary infection. One difficulty in combating the outbreak was found in the fact that during the menace to the city 129 cases were reported while the patients were still alive and 161 after death.

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, has introduced in the House a bill proposing several important changes in the law by which the present civil government of the Philippines was established. It provides that all bonds issued by the Government of the Philippine Islands shall be exempt from taxation either by the Government of the United States or the Government of the Philippines. Five per cent. bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 are

authorized for public improvements in the Philippines. These bonds are to be approved by the President and Secretary of War, and are to be used to provide for port and harbor works, roads, bridges, provincial and municipal schools, court houses and penal institutions. The bill embraces the provision to authorize the Philippine Government to guarantee 4 per cent. interest on investments in the construction of railroads in the Islands, limiting this guarantee to \$1,500,000.

In compliance with an act of Congress, the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has completed a balance sheet, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Philippine Government for the period beginning with the American occupation on Aug. 13, 1898, to the close of the fiscal year, 1902. The fidelity with which these moneys were handled is shown by the fact that there is an absolute accountability of all insular funds during the four years referred to, and the itemized expenditures and other credits balance the receipts or debits to the one-half cent.

Representative Williams, of Mississippi, on Feb. 24 introduced a resolution in the House, requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House "whether, and to what extent, since the close of the war, the right of free speech and of free political action prevails in the Philippine Islands, and particularly whether any laws are in force which deny, or in any respect abridge, the right of the inhabitants of those Islands to advocate, through the press, by petition or in orderly public meetings, the independence of their country by peaceable separation from the United States, and, if such laws are still in force, why they are necessary in time of peace." It is contended that the press is muzzled and the right of free speech abridged in the islands at the present time.

Attorney General Wilfley, of the Philippine Islands, who is in Washington, has entered a motion to advance the hearing in the United States Supreme Court of the cases of Secundino Mendazona and Fred T. Dorr and E. F. O'Brien, both criminal proceedings coming to the Supreme Court from the Philippine courts. The question involved in the Mendazona case is whether the Philippine law giving the Government the right to appeal in criminal cases by the Philippine Civil Government act of 1902 is valid. In the Dorr and O'Brien case the question involved is whether the right of trial by jury exists in the Philippines, notwithstanding provision was not made for it in the act of 1902.

## PRAISE FOR PORTO RICO SOLDIERS.

One of the most intelligent and complimentary estimates that we have had as to the military worth of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry appears in a statement submitted to the Senate Committee on Appropriations on February 11 by Major Eben Swift, U.S.A., during the hearing on the Army Appropriation bill. Major Swift served with the Porto Rico troops nearly four years, first commanding a battalion, and when it was decided to make a regiment of the command, he organized and disciplined the additional battalion of Cavalry which the scheme called for and served with it for three years continuously. He is well impressed with the results of raising and maintaining a command of Porto Rican troops. He says, however, that there appears to be much more disease in Porto Rico than in the United States, and estimates that between ten and twenty per cent. of the inhabitants suffer from elephantiasis and that a very large proportion of them have anemia. It is difficult to discover elephantiasis, except by a microscopical examination of the blood, and for that reason no applicants for enlistment were rejected for that disease. Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, Med. Dept., U.S.A., has recently discovered, however, that ten per cent. of the command are victims of elephantiasis, and henceforth it will probably be necessary to make blood examinations of candidates for enlistment.

"A military man with such an experience as I had," said Major Swift, addressing the committee, "encounters many agreeable surprises in dealing with these people—soldiers. They certainly awakened my own enthusiasm. After I had drilled those men for fifteen months, I made a few observations on their record, which I will give you. I had no cases of desertion. There were 25 cases of drunkenness out of 450 men in that time. Most of these were furnished by a few bad characters who were drunkards and who would not have been enlisted if we had been able to better investigate their character before enlistment. I had one single case of absence without leave of short duration. They continued to do well. Their work would have been considered hard by our own soldiers. There were three drills per day, two calls to stables, schools and other duties, but they seemed to take it all as a matter of course. They were subordinate, they were proud of their uniforms, and they developed an esprit de corps which was quite surprising and convinced me of the fact that they would be perfectly loyal. I was very anxious to get them to the Philippines, and I know that I could have taken them there and they would have done good service. I felt then, as I do now, that the fact that their own people were fighting in our armies would have promoted the loyal feeling on the island. I said that a grand army post composed of native Porto Ricans would do more for the sentiment of patriotism than good laws."

What is needed to Americanize the Porto Ricans, Major Swift went on to say, is education, and the military spirit is a great help in that direction. "The Porto Ricans," he said, "learn to speak English. Many of them learned to speak it a great deal better than I learned my Spanish. It was a matter of pride for them to learn. We had schools for the instruction of these men in English. I had them learn all their guard orders in English, and many of the non-commissioned officers learned their drill in English. Of course, originally we had all the guard orders in Spanish; all of the instruction was in Spanish, while only the commands were given in English. I think the English language in this way reaches the grown men in a manner that could not be accomplished in public schools. Their constant association under the regimental colors, in accordance with the prescribed rules and ceremonies, begets a reverence for the flag which becomes a habit. The effect of several years' military service was very noticeable. I could recognize the discharged men on the street by their fine carriage, the fit of their clothes, and neat appearance generally. Our Porto Rican non-commissioned officers were efficient. I know several that I think I would recommend for promotion. I know of several Porto Ricans who are now in the United States at military schools. I think there are thousands of young Porto Ricans in schools of all kinds in the United States. You would be astonished to see the people who are able to send their children to the United States to be educated.

You cannot realize that those people are well enough off to do that."

As for the Porto Rico Regiment, Major Swift believes that it should be continued, and perhaps increased from two battalions to three.

## WORK OF THE NAVY AT SANTO DOMINGO.

Capt. James M. Miller, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. S. Columbia, reports to the Navy Department from Santo Domingo city under date of Feb. 18 that the situation there is decidedly improved, and that no further action has been required of him since a landing party from his ship drove the insurgents from the east bank of the river opposite the city on Feb. 11. On Feb. 18 Captain Miller notified the Government officials that he would not recognize their right to blockade the port of Macoris against the entry or departure of vessels flying the United States flag. The order forbidding the American schooner W. H. Perkins to enter the port named was therefore rescinded. Captain Miller reports the health of his officers and men as excellent, and states that the bugler, Charles Doctor, who was wounded by the accidental discharge of his own revolver while accompanying the landing party on Feb. 11, is getting along nicely. Captain Miller has received the following letter dated Jan. 31, 1904, from Hon. W. F. Powell, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Santo Domingo city:

"Sir: I have the honor to receive with regret the announcement of your departure from these waters for other fields of operation. Permit me to express on the eve of the same, as we may not possibly meet again, the thanks of this legation, the American colony here and of the foreign interests here aside from those of our own people, for the able manner with which you have protected all interests and upheld the prestige of both country and flag in these waters. Allow me also to say to you at this moment, that our people in the States owe very much to our Navy and to the officers therein, for the able and efficient manner they have at all times maintained the national honor and conserved American interests abroad, and when such occasions have occurred, they have won and added new laurels, not only for themselves, but for the nation at large, and dedicated a new page to our country's history. This fact may not be so easily demonstrated to those who rest in peaceful quiet at home, but it is demonstrated and exemplified by those whose interests call them from without its geographical limits. The American people cannot be too proud of its naval vessels, of the officers and men who command them, as they stand to-day before the world the greatest bulwark of the nation's defense and national honor. Allow me further to say to you, sir, may that Higher Power, which directs and controls all our movements, ever have you and the officers and men in your command under His watchful care and protection. May you also in the near future win higher honors and add new laurels to those you have already won in the defense of your country's flag, and in maintaining the prestige of our common country in foreign waters. Please convey to the officers and men in your command the thanks of this legation, and may our parting be not as 'ships that pass in the night.' I have the honor to be, Captain, your obedient servant, W. F. Powell, U.S. Chargé."

## THE NAVAL TELESCOPE SIGHT.

In the first edition of the "Text Book of Ordnance and Gunnery," prepared by Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam and Lieut. T. C. Hart, U.S.N., for the use of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, a very brief reference was made to the history of the telescope sight, and the first of a series of patents, made by Lieut. (now Comdr.) Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., in 1890, was mentioned. While there was no intention to deal at length with the development of sights, or to withhold credit from Commander Fiske, it has been made plain to the editors of the text book that the great value of the telescope sight in securing accuracy of fire (as shown in the new system of target practice inaugurated by the efforts of Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Sims, U.S.N.), makes it a matter of simple justice to mention the several succeeding patents and the official tests at sea, in which Commander Fiske demonstrated several years ago the practical advantages of this instrument, though his efforts were not fully appreciated or rewarded at that time by the Service at large. It is therefore, with a view to giving well deserved credit to Commander Fiske for originating, and for persisting in the advocacy of the telescope sight for naval guns, that the following note (addendum) has been inserted in the "Text Book of Ordnance and Gunnery":

Addendum: Par. 7, page 223, Text Book of Ordnance and Gunnery, 1903, "The Telescope Sight." It is but just to Lieutenant (now Commander) Fiske to state that to him belongs the credit of first demonstrating the fundamental advantages of this type of sight over all kinds of open sights for naval use. Following the patent of 1890, he obtained four patents between 1891 and 1895 in which he provided for attaching the telescope to the gun sleeve and for making compensation for drift and speed; and he proved the practicability of using this form of sight for naval guns by official tests at sea during the years 1892, 1893 and 1894. The Bureau of Ordnance of the U.S. Navy was the first to recognize the value of this invention; and it is plain that the essential principles of the latest type of naval telescope sight do not differ from those covered by Lieutenant Fiske's patents, which were embodied in his original instruments.

"To the student of naval matters the dramatic incidents which have attended the opening of the war between Russia and Japan can hardly have come as a surprise," the Army and Navy Gazette says. "It was obvious from the outset that the situation was dominated by the naval factor, and that at least some attempt would be made by one party or the other to gain the local sea supremacy. As it is, the facts read like a chapter from one of our own naval maneuvers. They recall vividly the events of 1890, when the present Director of Naval Ordnance launched his torpedo flotilla from Alderney upon Tryon's fleet in Plymouth Sound. Over and over again, both in mimic operations and in the pamphlet literature of the 'Battle of Dorking' type dealing with naval war, the first blow has been struck by or against the torpedo element. There is just a chance that the result of these first incidents of the war may lead the unthinking to minimize and discount the power and fighting value of the battleship. This is not the kind of lesson to be drawn from the battle of Port Arthur. It really matters little what kind of a weapon is to hand if those who should wield it fail to understand its legitimate employment. It is nothing new to find that ships at anchor, such as were the Russians in Port Arthur Roads, even with adjuncts of defence like guard-boats, search-lights, and nets, are vulnerable to torpedo-boat attack."



## WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

There is no reliable news this week from the Far East which indicates any marked change in the military or naval situation there. The most active belligerent appears to be the weather which is alike vigilant in its display of hostility to both parties. The Russians are experiencing immense difficulties in transporting additional men and supplies to the front, not to speak of artillery, and at the same time provide for the men they have on the Liao-Tung peninsula and at or near the frontier of Korea. The hostile Manchurian horsemen along the line of the railroad are constantly worrying them and they must maintain a vigilant lookout for raids by the Japanese, some of which are reported to have succeeded. The Russians are forced to spread their troops in Manchuria over so large an area as to make offensive operations at any one point impracticable for the present, even were the weather and the conditions of the country such as to make rapid movement possible. There are reported to be large accumulations of troops on either side of Lake Baikal waiting for transportation and their sufferings in the intense cold must be great. The Russians do not appear to be planning an advance into Korea and are apparently strengthening their position on the Korean frontier to resist a Japanese advance north, fortifying An-Tung. Their cavalry patrols advanced Feb. 29 to the immediate vicinity of Ping-Yang, where they found old and new works of defense, but not yet occupied by the Japanese, whose numbers they estimated at not more than 1,000 men.

The estimates of the entire Japanese force in Korea vary between 50,000 and 100,000. Ping-Yang is to be their first base and they have landed troops at Gensan on the other side of the peninsula as a secondary base. A Vladivostok despatch of March 3 reports the landing on Feb. 19 of a flying column of 2,500 Japanese without artillery at Song-Chen, or Chung-Chan, Plaksin Bay, on the Northwest coast of Korea, south of Cape Bruat. They directed their march on Mao-Tun-Chan, South Manchuria, just north of the Korean frontier. From here a mountain pass leads to the head waters of the Yalu eighty miles distant. A Petersburg despatch of March 2 states that the Japanese threaten Hun-Chun, nine miles north of the Korean frontier and about eight miles west of Vladivostok. From Chemulpo a newspaper correspondent reports that the Japanese are landing provisions near Hwang-Ju (ninety-four miles northwest of Chemulpo, at the head of the Tai-Tong River), where a large force of Japanese infantry has concentrated.

They are also reported to be fortifying Ichio-Yang, Korea. Cossacks were in the vicinity at Kasanja. We may have reports of encounters between cavalry patrols and outposts and exaggerated stories of raids, but it will be another month before the two belligerents will warm up to their work. A Paris despatch of March 1 says: "The news that the Japanese general staff left Japan to-day for Chemulpo is accepted as showing that all the troops necessary for the forward movement have been landed in Korea, and it is expected that an advance will begin the last of this week. With respect to the Russian force, which will contest the way, it is said that there will be some surprise at its strength."

A despatch to The Daily Telegraph from Yin Kow, dated Feb. 29, says: "Fifteen Japanese warships furiously bombarded Port Arthur from 10 until 12 o'clock this morning. The Russian cruisers Novik, Askold and Bayan, accompanied by four torpedo boats, steamed out to meet the attack. They were, however, forced to retire. The Askold was in a sinking condition. The Novik was badly damaged, and a torpedo boat was sunk. The Russian battleship Retvizan was again damaged. The Japanese withdrew in good order." Admiral Stark, telegraphing from Port Arthur, March 2, says the enemy did not appear off Port Arthur on either Feb. 28, Feb. 29, or March 1. Reconnoissances made by cruisers and torpedo-boats over a radius of sixty miles from Port Arthur also failed to discover the enemy's vessels.

The Russians also report an attack at Port Arthur Feb. 25 which is probably the one referred to above. They say: "The Japanese fleet, on sighting our cruisers, came in closer to the forts, which, together with our war ships, opened fire at ten minutes of eleven. Our cruisers, still firing, entered the harbor, which our torpedo boats had already safely reached. The enemy's shells for the most part fell short. One seaman was wounded, but we sustained no other casualties. The Japanese fleet consisted of seventeen large warships and eight torpedo boats, whereas the squadron which attempted to block the entrance to Port Arthur on the previous day had twelve torpedo boats."

The Japanese claim that no damage was inflicted by the Russians during the attempt to seal up the harbor of Port Arthur. The five merchant vessels which were prepared for sinking were the Jinsen Maru, 2,331 tons; the Tien-Tsin Maru, 2,943 tons; the Hokoku Maru, 2,776 tons; the Bujo Maru, 1,609 tons, and the Bunshik Maru, 1,399 tons. Each carried five men, two steering and three firing and running the engines.

In spite of the assertion of the Japanese that they have suffered no losses at sea there is reason to believe that they have had several vessels and destroyers put out of action. A telegram says: "The Japanese squadron at Chemulpo has been strengthened. A fleet of twelve battleships and cruisers has been stationed permanently in Prince Jerome Gulf, between Chebido Island and the anchorage."

Capt. George C. Thorpe, commanding the marine escort which accompanied Mr. Skinner, the American consul general at Marseilles, on his expedition to Adis Abeba, the capital of Abyssinia, to negotiate a trade treaty with King Menelik, in his report to Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, says that the trip was not without its dangers. The marines at one point in the trip encountered a number of Dankali camelmen and an attack was prevented only by great firmness on the part of the Americans. The Dankali are the most savage people of Ethiopia, and a caravan composed of three sections, one of Arabs, one of Abyssinians and about thirty camels from the Dankali tribe, accompanied the expedition for a part of the way. When the expedition reached a point in the journey where the trail divided, Lieutenant Hussey took the desert route with the advance guard. Captain Thorpe, however, when the Dankali men who were with the rear party started to take the opposite trail, ordered the caravan stopped. "I ordered the chief camelman," he says, "to follow the advance. Then an exciting discussion began between the chief camelman and our interpreter, during

which with the help of the men with me I got the camels started by the right trail and sent all but four men to follow them up, but they only went a short distance, when all the camel leaders (there were two women leaders) left their camels and came to the rear and announced that they were going to quit the caravan and go to their homes. I did not detain them, but bound their chief hand and foot. When the Dankali men saw him bound they rushed forward on us with their spears. The four marines with me had dismounted and I ordered them to load and aim over their saddles. Looking into the muzzles of our rifles and revolvers the spearmen halted. In this situation the chief was told that he could go our way voluntarily or be dragged. He finally consented to our demands and from this time we had little difficulty with the Dankali men." In the two month's time spent on the journey Captain Thorpe reports that more than forty camps were made and the American flag hoisted in as many different places, where it had never been seen before.

Rear Admiral P. M. Rixey, Surgeon General of the Navy, will go to the Isthmus of Panama to inspect sanitary conditions there with a view to preserving the health of the marines and the officers and men of the Navy who are to be on duty there. The Surgeon General will have a conference shortly with Rear Admiral John G. Walker, president of the Canal Commission, as to when it will be best for him to make the trip. It is possible a warship will carry Rear Admiral Rixey from Pensacola to Colon. There are on the Isthmus already six medical officers of the Navy and one of them, who has just returned, Surgeon L. W. Spratling, reports that the health of the marines is as good as when they first went there. It is expected that the President will select a sanitation expert of international reputation to head the commission having charge of the sanitary conditions along the Isthmus. It is thought likely also that whatever arrangements are made, the services of Medical Director John W. Ross will be utilized in connection with the sanitary work on the Isthmus, and Col. William C. Gorgas, of the Army Medical Department, who has been called to Washington for consultation with Admiral Walker, will doubtless go to the Isthmus with the commission.

The patent whereby the new British Army Council has been created is described by the Army and Navy Gazette at "a masterpiece of drafting," its excellence lying "not so much in what it defines as in what it does not define. It expresses few things, and these most vaguely, and therefore many things are possible." The first military member of the Council, Sir Neville Lytton, will bear a title which has not before been known in the British army, that of "Chief of the General Staff," and will be concerned with military policy in all its branches, war staff duties, intelligence, mobilization, plans of operations, training, military history, higher education, and war regulations. The second military member, Major General Douglas, is styled adjutant general to the forces, and will deal with recruiting, pay and discipline, rewards, and peace regulations, while the third military member is the quartermaster general to the forces, and is concerned with supply, clothing, remounts, and transports. For the fourth military member, Major Gen. Sir J. Wolfe Murray, a more ancient title has been chosen—that of master general of the ordnance. He is concerned with ordnance and fortifications.

Considerable interest is manifested at the War Department over the results of the examinations now pending for detail to the Ordnance Department of the Army. Only this week the War Department received the complete list of the officers who are taking this examination. It follows: At Benicia Arsenal—2d Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart, 10th Inf., and 2d Lieut. John M. Gilbert, 10th Inf.; at Rock Island Arsenal—1st Lieut. Frank W. Ball, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant, Art. Corps, and 2d Lieut. Fred H. Smith, Art. Corps; at New York—1st Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Gordon Robinson, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. A. L. Rhodes, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. W. E. Murray, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. J. E. Munroe, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Wilford J. Hawkins, Art. Corps, and 2d Lieut. P. D. Bunker, Art. Corps; at Augusta, Ga.—2d Lieut. W. H. Peck, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, Art. Corps, and 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, Art. Corps; at Manila, P.I.—1st Lieut. F. S. Young, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Nels Anderson, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Louis McL. Hamilton, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William I. Westervelt, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Jennings, 13th Cav., and 2d Lieut. William H. Williams, Art. Corps.

Somewhat of a sensation was created at the War Department this week by an insane ex-soldier who shot a messenger and a clerk before he was finally captured and disarmed. This man, who enlisted in the Army under the name of William J. O'Brien and William Duffy, who has been in St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the insane since 1897, was allowed to go about on furlough, and on March 3 came to the War Department for the purpose, as he said, of having his record corrected. He went to the Mail and Record Division of the Adjutant General's Office and requested that his papers be straightened out, but was told by Mr. Brandt, the chief clerk, that he should go to the Record and Pension Office. With the remark that he was tired of being put off in this manner, the man drew his revolver and attempted to shoot Mr. Brandt, but instead shot a messenger by the name of Robert Manning and a clerk named Wiecker. The man was finally captured by another messenger and disarmed by Lieut. General Chaffee in person.

The story is current that Japan by putting an embargo on the export of camphor will be able to monopolize the manufacture of smokeless powder and compel the nations of the earth to come to any terms for want of a suitable war material. The difficulty, however, is not nearly so serious or so impending as the difficulty that comes from lack of accurate knowledge of the characteristics of smokeless powder and of its action. The several accidents to the Iowa's guns have enforced a review and overhauling of all the conclusions as to smokeless powder and must be regarded as fortunate incidents, since they will lead to further work and a probable accurate understanding at a later date of the phenomena of smokeless powder. There is no reason to believe that the world knows more than the United States

knows about the characteristics of the explosives used in modern navies and their action on ignition, and if the United States is in a condition of uncertainty, other nations are not less so. It may be confidently expected that a marked increase in knowledge of explosives will follow the work made peremptory by the ordnance accidents of the United States Navy.

A correspondent of the New York Herald in writing from Panama Feb. 16 says that health continues fair in the marine camps, although there are many cases of light fever, which usually disappear after four or five days. Officers at Bas Obispo manage to enjoy themselves. They have good quarters in a house more elaborately decorated than any other along the line, and with the luxury of a good bath and shower. They have arranged new words for many popular songs, and on pleasant nights their voices have re-echoed through the hills and dales singing "Walls from the Isthmus." Those chiefly responsible for these melodies are Major Lewis C. Lucas, Capt. Smedley D. Butler, Capt. Robert H. Dunlap, Capt. Robert F. Wynne, Capt. Logan Feland, Dr. Francis M. Furlong, Lieut. Herbert J. Hirschinger and Lieut. William Brackett, U.S.M.C. Most of the American men-of-war stationed at the Isthmus are kept out of the principal ports the greater portion of the time. All are kept busy at target practice.

A Middletown, N.Y., despatch to the New York Herald, March 1, says: "At a large meeting of the Business Men's Association here to-night the proposition of Captain Moss, of the United States Army, to establish two camps of 15,000 soldiers each in this county for maneuvers in September next was rejected by a unanimous vote. Many farmers were present and expressed fears that the soldiers would cause disaster to farms. Captain Moss made an earnest plea, but to no avail. He announced that the idea of having the maneuvers in Orange county would be abandoned. He said later that the next most feasible site to be considered would be Somerset, Pa."

A postoffice order of Feb. 26 states that domestic postage rates and conditions apply to articles addressed for delivery in the city of Shanghai, China, but for the places in China, served through the U.S. Postal Agency at Shanghai, the universal postal union (foreign) rates apply to letters, postal cards and printed matter, and the domestic rate only to merchandise (fourth class matter). The places are Chefoo or Yenti, Chin Kiang, Chung King, Hang Chow, Hankow, Schang, Kaiping, Kalgan, Kluang, Nanking, Nuchwang, Ningpo, Ourga, Pekin, Shanghai, Taku, Tien-Tsin, Wenchow, Wuchang, Wuhn.

No report has as yet been received at the Navy Department confirming the press despatches that Paym. John W. Morse was to be court-martialed for neglect of duty. A report received by mail from the Asiatic Station, however, shows that there was considerable dissatisfaction on board the Wisconsin with the mess and that the appointment of the pay clerk on that vessel had been revoked because of dissatisfaction with his work. It is possible there is some connection between this and the reported trouble of Paymaster Morse, who is attached to the Wisconsin.

The Spanish Minister of Marine has abandoned the great plans of his predecessor, Senor Sanchez Toca, involving the expenditure of twenty millions sterling upon battleships and armored cruisers, and a more modest bill takes their place providing for the outfit of a million and a half on a large dock for battleships at Ferrol, fortifications and improvements at Cartagena and Cadix, and a coast defence, as well as a flotilla of one submarine, twenty-four torpedo-boats, and gunboats.

General C. C. Carr, commanding the Department of Missouri, has found it necessary to announce officially to the officers in his command that the records of the proceedings of general courts-martial in desertion cases occasionally disclose unfamiliarity with the precautions enjoined by General Orders No. 91, Adjutant General's Office, series 1881, and he reprints the order for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Col. William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., has called the attention of the offending mill owners along Lake Champlain to their continued violation of the law for the protection and preservation of the navigable waters of the United States.

It has been decided that the statue of Frederick the Great, which is to be dedicated Oct. 20, shall stand in line on the beautiful terrace of the War College building, Washington, D.C., with Alexander the Great, Caesar and Napoleon.

The prize-firing returns of the British fleet for 1903 have just been compiled. The performances of 134 ships are shown. The average percentage of hits was just over forty-six. The best ship secured an average of 70 per cent. in hits.

The War Department has changed the orders to the headquarters and band of the 5th Cavalry, so that instead of going to Fort Apache they will be stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

A cable from Manila Feb. 27 states that the U.S. battleship Wisconsin has beaten the world's record with 13-inch guns, its expert gunners having made nine bull-eyes out of ten shots fired within ten minutes.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Connaught has been appointed Inspector General of the Forces, the new office at the head of the British army.

It has been definitely decided to name the Army post at Haines Mission, Alaska, Fort William H. Seward.

The enlisted force of the Navy on Feb. 1 numbered 29,916. On March 1 it had increased to 30,257.



## SERVICE PENSIONS.

During the consideration of pension bills in the House on Feb. 27, Mr. Miers of Indiana spoke in favor of a general service pension bill and gave some figures in regard to the increased expense it would entail. This Government, he said, has paid to soldiers, their widows, children and dependent relatives for all the wars in which the United States has been engaged, \$3,038,623,590.16, divided as follows: Revolutionary War, estimated, \$70,000,000; War of 1812, \$45,186,197.22; Indian Wars, \$6,234,414.55; War with Mexico, \$33,483,309.91; War of the Rebellion, \$2,878,240,400.17; War with Spain, \$5,479,268.31; total, \$3,038,623,590.16.

"We have at the present session appropriated \$138,150,100," Mr. Miers said. "There is a universal demand from all over the country for further legislation. Not many less than fifty bills have been introduced aiming in some way at a service pension. These bills all possess more or less merit. Where such great interests are involved the subject should be considered in a business way, that we may better understand the subject and be better prepared to act. To that end I want to submit some facts and figures. The bill known as the Grand Army bill provides for an increase of all pensioners under the June, 1890, act to \$12 per month; House bill No. 11140 to \$16, and those totally disabled to \$12, and provides that 70 years of age shall be taken as total disability; that those with three years' service shall be entitled to a pension of \$20 per month, those with thirty months' service to \$17 per month, those with two years' service to \$16 per month, those with eighteen months' service \$14 per month, and those with one year's service \$12 per month; that all soldiers with ninety days' service and totally disabled so as to require the aid and attention of another, whether of service origin or not, shall be entitled to \$30 per month."

The grand total of increase required under the Grand Army bill Mr. Miers estimated at \$41,605,726.80; and under H.R. 11140 at \$34,933,401.50. These calculations, he explained, were made on a liberal basis, not taking into account deaths and other reasons for lessening the roll. "Can we afford," Mr. Miers said, "to increase the pension roll \$34,933,401.50? I say yes, and would not be willing to say no if it cost \$40,000,000. These old soldiers made it possible for this country to be a united, great and prosperous country, but for their service and sacrifice they would have lost. For one I shall urge the committee to favorably report House bill No. 11140; if I fail in that I will accept any amendment that seems reasonable and just, and if this fails I will vote for the G.A.R. bill or any other one that is reasonable and just. While this is a larger increase than I had expected, and perhaps larger than members generally expected, it is not extravagance; it is only justice. It is a just recognition by a generous Government of the faithful, patriotic service of the men who composed the greatest army that ever went forth to do battle for any country. I think every member of this House must be impressed with the necessity of some general legislation that will in a great measure do away with special bills. Congress can not treat all alike by special bills. We can only consider a very few of the requests received. Besides, we should enact a law that would relieve Congress and enable the Pension Bureau to do what the country expects and what Congress is doing in such an imperfect way."

## BATTLESHIP COLLISION.

Rear Admiral Barker, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet, had the unpleasant duty of reporting a collision of two of his best battleships while the fleet was making the passage from Guantanamo to Pensacola for the annual target practice. The first cablegram, which was received late on the afternoon of March 2, was exceedingly meager and announced simply the collision of two ships. By order of the Secretary it was for some reason not given out until the next morning, after the press despatches had given some hint that there was something wrong with the fleet at Guantanamo. A second despatch, which came the same night, stated that the damage was slight to the Missouri and that the Illinois lost her propeller. This bulletin was posted at the Navy Department March 3, regarding the accident:

Guantanamo, Cuba, March 2, 1904.

Secretary of the Navy:

While making passage from Guantanamo to Pensacola, Fla., the Missouri's steam steering gear became disabled and she collided with the Illinois, damaging the port propeller of the latter, but with slight injury to herself. The Illinois has been ordered to the navy yard, New York, to have her propeller replaced.

BARKER, Rear Admiral.

Of course the steam steering gear of a battleship can very easily become deranged, especially in a new ship, and the general feeling at the Department is that no blame can possibly attach to Captain Cowles, commanding the Missouri, or to any of his officers. Navy officers on duty at the Department recall any number of instances where the steam steering gear has failed to work. The general feeling was one of relief that the accident did not result more seriously. Every possible effort will be made to repair the Illinois in quick time that she may return for target practice.

## BOATSWAINS AND GUNNERS.

Following is a list of eligible applicants for the examination for boatswain and for gunner in the Navy. The examination will be held March 15 next. Notices of the examination have already been addressed to the various navy yards and stations:

J. M. Kennedy, C.G.M., Buffalo, care Postmaster, New York; Frank Miller, Chief M.-at-Arms, Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; A. D. Warwick, Chief-M.-at-Arms, Atlanta, care Postmaster, New York; Gerald Oliver, C.G.M., Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; F. Meyer, G.C., 1st Cl., Wisconsin, care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.; E. VanCasteren, C.Q.M., New Orleans, care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.; C. F. Pime, C.Q.M., Buffalo, care Postmaster, New York; P. J. Kenney, B.M., 1st Cl., Gloucester, care Postmaster, New York; A. Hamilton, C.B.M., Atlanta, care Postmaster, New York; F. W. Metters, C.B.M., Wyoming, care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.; S. J. Skow, C.B.M., Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; N. P. Nilsson, C.B.M., Adams, care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.; John Davis, Chief M.-at-Arms, Olympia, care Postmaster, New York; A. Madsen, C.G.M., Amphitrite, care Postmaster, New York; H. Richards, G.C., Buffalo, care Postmaster, New York; B. J. Greene, C.B.M., New York, care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.; W. E. Amato, C.B.M., Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.;

H. N. Huxford, C.B.M., Montgomery, care Postmaster, New York; J. Danner, C.B.M., Vixen, care Postmaster, New York; James Glass, C.Q.M., Glacier, care Postmaster, New York; William Derrington, Chief M.-at-Arms, Castine, care Postmaster, New York; O. T. Hurdle, C.G.C., Maine, navy yard, New York; James Treiner, Chief M.-at-Arms, Brooklyn, care Postmaster, New York; G. E. McHugh, C.G.C., Maine, navy yard, New York.

List of men eligible for examination for gunner: John Sperle, jr., G.M., 1st Cl., Hancock, navy yard, New York; W. J. Creelman, G.M., 1st Cl., Oregon, care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.; K. J. Egan, C.G.M., Hancock, navy yard, New York; C. J. Miller, C.G.M., navy yard, Washington, D.C.; E. Kellenberger, C.G.M., Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Anderson, C.G.M., Monterey, care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.; U. G. Chipman, C.G.M., navy yard, Washington, D.C.; F. Heins, C.G.M., Olympia, care Postmaster, New York; H. Webb, C.G.M., Hopkins, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; E. Swanson, C.G.M., Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; E. B. Crawford, C.G.M., Arkansas, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; R. M. O'Connor, C.G.M., Moccasin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Leitch, C.G.M., Kearsarge, care Postmaster, New York; William T. Baxter, C.G.M., Constellation, Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

## ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

The board of managers of the Army Relief Society report the receipt of the following letter, showing that interest is still kept up by those who love and respect the defenders of their flag, and who want to help their loved ones in the hour of need. This beautiful and encouraging letter was received from far-off Manila, P.I.:

"Mr. C. N. Bliss, Treasurer. Dear Sir: Enclosed please find a check for \$500, the proceeds of a play which Major Stearns, Pay Department, and I arranged and carried through for the benefit of the Army Relief Society."

"I take an active interest in the Society and have endeavored to help all I can. The play was a great success and the principal result achieved was the fact that it brought to the knowledge of hundreds that such a society existed. There are many here who had never heard of it. Trusting that this fund will be of some assistance in working out the needs of the Society, I am, very truly yours,

"DORA J. ALLEN.

"Care of Brig. Gen. H. T. Allen, Manila, December, 1903."

An entertainment for the Army Relief Society was given by the section at Fort Riley, Kas., president, Mrs. M. M. Coffin, and the proceeds, about \$200, were sent to the treasurer, Mr. C. N. Bliss. Another entertainment in the shape of a tea was given at Fortress Monroe by the members of the Army Relief Society, at which \$113 was raised.

The general officers of the Army Relief Society are: President, Mr. Daniel S. Lamont, 2 West 53d street, New York; treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss, jr., 117 Duane street, New York; corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. Gore King, 243 East 18th street, New York.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

At the wedding of Capt. Henry S. Wygant and Miss Marie Morton Tracy, which we noted last week, in St. Louis, Feb. 13, the ushers were: Lieuts. G. Soulard Turner, 10th Inf.; Harry Burgess, C.E., U.S.A., and William R. Gibson, 3d U.S. Inf. Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Spilman of Kingfisher, Oklahoma, parents of the bride, and Mrs. Henry Wygant, mother of the groom, were present. Captain Wygant's father, Col. Henry Wygant, 22d U.S. Inf., is now serving in the Philippines, and the groom's brother was prevented from coming on account of his duties in the Navy. Among the many guests were Major Charles G. Ayres, 8th U.S. Cav., Mrs. Ayres and Miss Ayres; Major Andrew G. Hammond, 3d U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Hammond, and Capt. James B. Hughes, 4th U.S. Cav.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Snyder announce the marriage of their daughter, Jessie Halleck, to Capt. Paul Francis Wuttke, February 23, at San Juan, Porto Rico. Captain and Mrs. Wuttke are at home at Henry Barracks, Cayey, Porto Rico.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Laura Louise Wallen, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Henry D. Wallen, U.S.A., to the Rev. Alfred A. Vincent Binnington, rector of St. John's church, Gloucester, Mass.

Lieut. David L. Roscoe, U.S.A., and Miss Sidney Caroline Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Campbell, and the late Major Joseph B. Campbell, U.S.A., were married at Christ church, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 24.

Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav., was on March 2 married in Independence, Wis., at the Westminster chapel to Miss Veta Elean McClure, of Oklahoma City. O.T. Miss McClure is described as a very popular society lady of the Southwest, and very well known in military circles in the vicinity of San Francisco. After a short honeymoon spent through Western cities the Lieutenant and his bride are due at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., about March 12.

A very pretty little Army wedding took place in the quarters of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edwin B. Bolton, 10th Infantry, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, on the afternoon of Feb. 23, when their only daughter, Alice, was married to Mr. Gordon Hall, son of the Rev. Wyllys Hall, D.D. The guests assembled in the front parlor which was beautifully decorated with a profusion of pink roses, the remembrance of several of the bachelor officers of the regiment. Old Glory, artistically draped, and great bunches of feathery ferns helped to make a charming picture, only rivalled by the adjoining parlor, where the ceremony took place, which was a veritable bower of almond blossoms and red Rambler roses, forming a fragrant canopy under which the services were impressively performed by Dr. Hall, the father of the groom, who came all the way from Old Mexico to be with his boy at this happy time. The bride was very handsome in a gown of white chiffon crepe over silk. The garniture was rare lace and her veil was held in place by a spray of lilies of the valley. A shower bouquet of the same flowers and a magnificent sunburst of diamonds, the gift of the groom, completed her costume. After the service a collation was enjoyed and the health of the happy couple drunk; then they escaped under a shower of rice and congratulations for a trip through Southern California. Their future home will be The Cecil, San Francisco, where they will welcome their many friends after March 7. Both Mr. and

Mrs. Hall are favorites in society and have a great number of friends in civil and military circles. The groom is a rising young lawyer and a member of the University Club. His interests in Alaskan mines will give them a delightful summer trip through that interesting country. Owing to the limited space in the quarters only the relatives of the groom and the following Army people were invited to the ceremony: Col. and Mrs. Noble, 10th Inf.; Col. and Mrs. Tilton, Major Lea Febiger, Inspr. General; Major and Mrs. Moon, Major and Mrs. VanVleet, Capt. and Mrs. Root, Captain Baylies, Capt. and Mrs. Purnell, Miss Craney, and Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, all of the 10th Infantry.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Among the recent deaths in which many Navy officers will be interested is that of the widow of the late Horace Bridge, U.S.N., one time Paymaster General of the Navy, who for several years preceding his death resided in Washington. Mrs. Bridge died on Feb. 22 in Athens, Pa., in the eighty-fifth year of her age. She was a daughter of the late Josiah Marshall, of Boston, Mass., and for many years her hospitality was well known in Washington, where she made an unusually wide circle of friends.

Mrs. Isabella Ray McGunnege, widow of the late Lieut. Comdr. Wilson McGunnege, U.S.N., and mother of Lieut. Col. G. K. McGunnege, U.S.A., died at Manila, P.I., Jan. 14.

Mrs. Penelope Bethune Blunt, widow of Col. Charles E. Blunt, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., and daughter of the late Major T. Stanhope English, U.S.M.C., died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 18.

Chaplain Thomas W. Barry, U.S.A., who died at Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 24, was born in Canada and appointed a post chaplain in the Army from Kansas Aug. 3, 1882. He was honor man in Ontario College, Canada, 1871, and a graduate of the Nashville Theological Seminary, Wisconsin, 1874.

Hubert A. Dodge, son of Mrs. Laura C. Dodge, and the late Capt. F. L. Dodge, 23d U.S. Inf., died at Denver, Col., Feb. 18, of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Armand Creumer Langdon, youngest son of Col. Loomis L. Langdon, U.S.A., and brother of Capt. Russell C. Langdon, 3d U.S. Inf., died at Stamford, Conn., Feb. 27, of pneumonia.

Miss Arline T. Nugent, youngest child of Cornelia Burke and of the late George H. Nugent, and granddaughter of the late Gen. Robert Nugent, U.S.A., and niece of Gen. D. W. Burke, U.S.A., retired, died Feb. 21 in New York city.

Theodor Borup, one of St. Paul's best known pioneers and business men, died of heart failure at his home in St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 23, after an illness of ten days. Mr. Borup was seventy-one years old, and was born at Yellow Lake, Wisconsin Territory, May 10, 1833. His father, Charles W. Borup, was engaged in the fur trade, and in 1846 removed to St. Paul. Theodor Borup started his business career by working for his father, and then engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In 1878 he went to Fort Custer, Mont., as post trader with the late Amherst H. Wilder as his partner. Mr. Borup left Fort Custer in 1890 and returned to St. Paul to live. At the time of his death he was secretary-treasurer of the Pioneer Press Company and a special partner of the wholesale firm of Finch, Young and McConville, with which he became associated soon after his return to St. Paul. He was married fifty years ago last November to Miss Elizabeth Curran, who survives him. He is also survived by one son, Charles W. Borup, of St. Paul, and he has one granddaughter, Miss Pauline Ferguson. Mr. Borup has two brothers living, Harold Borup, of St. Paul, and Major Henry D. Borup, U.S.A., and three sisters, Mrs. E. S. Simpson, widow of the late Gen. J. H. Simpson, U.S. Corps of Engineers; Mrs. C. T. Hutchins, wife of Capt. Hutchins, of the U.S. Navy, and Mrs. J. B. Hartley, of Washington, widow of Col. Hartley, U.S.A.

Robert B. Benham, jr., son of the late Dr. R. B. Benham, retired, was suddenly killed in the coal mines at Madrid, N.M., on Feb. 26, 1904.

A despatch from Pensacola states that Boatswain Divine, commanding the U.S. tug Sebago, was assassinated March 2 at the navy yard as he was going on board the vessel. He was struck from behind and another blow was delivered on the side of the head. A man named Gatts, a member of the Sebago's crew, has been arrested.

Mr. Russell Wheeler Davenport, vice-president and general manager of the William H. Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company, died March 2 at his home in Philadelphia, Pa. He was long regarded as a leading authority on the making of steel for armor plate and guns. He studied metallurgy at Freiburg, Germany, and in 1887 was superintendent of the Midvale Steel Works. From 1887 to 1902 he was superintendent of the Bethlehem Steel Works. He held honorary degrees from both Harvard and Yale, and is survived by a widow and one son.

Miss Flora Finley, daughter of Capt. John P. Finley, U.S.A., Governor of Zamboanga in the Philippines, is an expert musician. Miss Finley, who is studying music in New York city as a pupil of Max Bendix, has been winning laurels for herself at private musicales. A concert recently given in Albany by the Schumann Trio of New York was of more than ordinary musical interest to Albanians, owing to the fact that the leader of this organization was Miss Flora Finley, violinist. The Argus of that city says: "Miss Finley was a former pupil of St. Agnes', and during the time spent at the school was heard with delight at many of the pupils' musicales, and her return to her Alma Mater as an artist who had been gaining laurels in the cities where she has been playing, was the signal for the most enthusiastic greetings from the members of the school, and hearty welcome from the musical people who knew of her good work. The event attracted an audience of representative people. The trio consisted of Flora Finley, violinist; Carrie H. Neidhardt, 'cellist, and Helen Crane, pianist. The program was made up of four numbers, the feature being the solo by Miss Finley, 'Ballade et Polonaise,' by Henri Vieuxtemps, which was given with artistic brilliancy and rich tone which marks her as the artist. In the two numbers, 'Novellente' Opus 29, Gade, in five movements, and Goddard's 'G Minor' Opus 32, in four movements, the ensemble work was especially fine, but in Edmond German's 'Henry VIII. Dances,' the tone pictures produced in the 'Morris Dances,' 'Shepherd Dances,' and 'Torch Dance,' was deserving of the highest commendation."



## PERSONALS.

Lieut. P. H. Brereton, U.S.R.C.S., has left Santa Barbara for El Paso, Tex.

Lieut. Col. A. D. Schenck, U.S.A., has arrived at Fort Stevens, Oregon, for duty.

Comdr. William Winder, U.S.N., has taken charge of the Navy recruiting station at Boston, Mass.

Lieut. George B. Pillsbury, U.S.A., sailed from New York Feb. 27 on the American line steamer Philadelphia for Southampton, England.

A daughter was born to the wife of Major Bernard B. A. Byrne, 13th Inf., U.S.A., in the Highlands, near Fort Thomas, Ky., Feb. 28.

Lieut. G. R. Fortescue, U.S.A., who has been on duty in Washington, D.C., left Feb. 29 for the Far East. He has obtained leave to visit China and Japan.

Capt. Llewellyn Williamson, Med. Dept., stationed at Jefferson Barracks, has recently been appointed lecturer on hygiene and sanitary science at the medical department of Washington University, St. Louis.

Lieut. Eugene R. West, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who is reported as wounded during the last encounter between the United States troops and the Moros of Mindanao, P.I., was born in Belleview, Va., Dec. 4, 1876, was appointed to the Military Academy in June, 1897, and upon his graduation in 1901 was assigned to the Artillery Corps.

Chaplain J. H. Macomber, U.S.A., retired, who resides at 453 North Third street, San Jose, Cal., was tendered a very pleasant surprise on Feb. 17, on the occasion of his sixty-eighth birthday. In the evening his kith and kin walked in unannounced to heartily congratulate him and wish him many returns of this happy day. Refreshments were served and a very enjoyable evening spent.

At the annual meeting of the Colorado State Society of the Army of the Philippines, the following officers were elected: President, Lieut. Col. J. W. Pope, U.S.A.; 1st vice-president, Lieut. James Goudy, U.S. Vols.; 2d vice-president, Lieut. W. H. French, U.S. Vols.; 3d vice-president, F. W. Paget, U.S. Vols.; treasurer, Lieut. Charles B. Lewis, U.S. Vols.; chaplain, Chaplain McCree, U.S. Vols.; secretary, W. S. Watson, U.S. Vols.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., selected for the position of Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, was appointed an acting midshipman at the Naval Academy Sept. 20, 1861, and was graduated in 1865. He has for many years been connected with torpedo instruction, and has been both instructor and commandant at the torpedo station, and has had much experience in ordnance matters. He has been on duty as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, with rank of rear admiral while holding such office.

Capt. Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., who has been selected for the berth of Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, vice Rear Admiral George A. Converse, appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, entered the U.S. Naval Academy Sept. 24, 1861, and was graduated in 1866. He has served in various parts of the world. He has had a sea service of over twenty-one years, and has previously been very little on duty in Washington. He will have the rank of rear admiral while holding office under his new assignment.

The second annual ball of the Social Club of the 87th Company, C.A., was held on Saturday evening, Feb. 20, at Muehlenbrinks Turn Hall in College Point, near Fort Totten, N.Y., and was a pronounced success. The supper march, in which one hundred and fifty couples took part, was led by Corporal William Sharkey and Miss Powers of New York. The music was furnished by the Warlow orchestra of which Sergt. George Brasser is leader. The grand march was led by Musician John Hoffman and Miss Sullivan of New York.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., recently promoted from captain, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1864 at the head of his class. He served as naval attaché on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley during the Tel-el-Kebir campaign in 1882. Among other duties he has been in charge of the torpedo station, lecturer at the Naval War College and also president of the college. During the War with Spain he organized the coast guard, and while in command of the Newark in Cuban waters he sailed the vessel through the shoal and tortuous channel into the harbor of Manzanillo without a pilot. Rear Admiral Goodrich is also a gold medallist of the Naval Institute.

At the annual meeting of the Colorado Society Sons of the Revolution, held at Denver, Feb. 22, Governor James Hamilton Peabody was elected president, and the other officers chosen were: William Scott Lee, vice-president; F. P. Woolston, treasurer; Sanford C. Hinsdale, registrar and historian; G. B. Vosburgh, D.D., chaplain; member of the board for one year, Theodore E. Schwarz; two years, J. J. Barrows, Col. J. W. Pope, U.S.A., and John M. Maxwell; three years, Ralph Voorhees, William K. McAllister and J. H. Sawyer; John B. Cooke, secretary. The question of joining forces with the Sons of the American Revolution was discussed and the opinion prevailed that a union was farther off now than ever, and the question would probably not be discussed rationally for many years. The society now has 180 members, three less than last year. It was decided that the monument to be erected will be to the American and not to the Revolutionary warriors, as was at first intended.

Capt. George Cochran Broome, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, by his attorneys, Edward G. Niles and John S. Whitt, brought suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia Feb. 26 for alleged alienation of his wife's affections against James F. Barbour and Annie D. Barbour of Washington, claiming \$250,000 damages. Captain and Mrs. Broome, who was Miss Mary Keyworth Barbour, were married in Washington, D.C., April 12, 1898, their marriage being one of the social events of that year. Captain Broome alleges that the defendants have been harboring his wife and have refused to allow or permit him to see his wife or his infant child. Mrs. Broome, on May 11, 1903, left her husband in Porto Rico and came to this country with her daughter. Captain Broome was absent from San Juan at the time, but as soon as he learned what had occurred he proceeded to Washington, where he made several unsuccessful attempts to see Mrs. Broome and the baby. Meeting the little one and her nurse on the street one day, it is said, he forced the nurse to accompany him and he took her and the baby to Norfolk, telegraphing his wife immediately what he had done. The Barbours employed a force of private detectives and followed him to the hotel where he had registered, and there, it is alleged, with the aid of these men, forcibly took the baby away and brought it back to their home in Washington. Captain Broome, who is a son of the late Col. John L. Broome, U.S.M.C., has been an officer in the 12th and 13th Regiments of New York National Guard.

Ex-Secretary Root, Mrs. and Miss Root are at Palm Beach, Florida.

Rear Admiral John A. Howell, U.S.N., has been confined to his home with an attack of grip.

Gen. D. J. Craigie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craigie are at the Ebbitt, Washington, for a short stay.

Miss Eleanor Roosevelt of New York has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. William S. Cowles, in Washington.

General Chaffee, U.S.A., and Mrs. Chaffee will leave Washington, D.C., on Saturday, March 5, for a visit to New York.

Comdr. J. F. Moser, U.S.N., and Mrs. Moser are entertaining Miss Elizabeth Gish, the latter's niece, at their home in Washington, D.C.

A son, Paul Trapier Hayne III, was born to the wife of Lieut. Paul T. Hayne, jr., 14th U.S. Cav., at Malabang, Mindanao, Feb. 27.

Lieut. Rhineland Waldo, Battalion Adjutant, 17th U.S. Inf., on duty in the Philippines, has been assigned to command the station at Cagayan, Mindanao.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N.Y., was on March 2 reported ill at his home suffering from a severe cold.

Comdr. Karl Rohrer, U.S.N., on duty at the navy yard, New York, it is reported, who has been sick at his home, has not improved. He is suffering from stomach trouble.

Gen. Francis S. Dodge, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dodge, who have passed the winter at the Grafton hotel, Washington, expect to take possession of their new home, 2113 S street, N.W., Washington, early in March.

Mrs. H. C. Taylor, wife of Rear Admiral Taylor, U.S.N., will, during his absence in the West Indies, make a series of visits in New England, after her stay in New York, where she is now the guest of Mrs. Wickensham.

Mrs. Goodrich, wife of Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., gave an "at home" March 1 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., from 3 to 6 o'clock in honor of Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Lyon. Captain Lyon succeeds Captain Mackenzie as executive officer of the yard.

A daughter, Frances Shepard Corbusier, was born to the wife of Contract Surgeon Harold D. Corbusier, U.S.A., at Fort Mansfield, Watch Hill, R.I., Feb. 22. She was the first child born on "Officers' Row" at the post, and she is a granddaughter of Major William H. Corbusier, Medical Department, and niece of 1st Lieut. P. W. Corbusier, 14th Cav.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending March 2: Major E. M. Weaver, U.S.A.; Col. R. D. Potts, U.S.A.; Capt. H. H. Manney, U.S.N.; Surgeon L. W. Sprattling, U.S.N.; Major Silas A. Wolf, U.S.A.; Major J. S. Grisard, U.S.A.; Gen. D. J. Craigie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craigie; Lieut. R. G. McConnell, U.S.M.C.

Commodore John W. Moore, U.S.N., retired, is the recipient of many congratulations over the arrival of a granddaughter on Feb. 22 at Bolton Landing, N.Y. The proud father is Mr. Clarence Sawyer Moore, son of the Commodore. Mr. Moore has been spending the winter at the Moorings, the summer residence of his father, on Lake George, and the recent arrival is doing well.

Prof. C. A. L. Totten, who resigned from the Army Aug. 1, 1893, as 1st lieutenant of Artillery, has secured a verdict in the United States Circuit Court of New York for \$500 against the New York Sun for libel. He celebrated the event on Feb. 29 by entertaining friends at dinner in the Tontine hotel, New Haven, Conn. Among those present were Capt. S. A. Smoke, and Lieut. James Totten, U.S.A.

Lieut. Comdr. Templin M. Potts, Naval Attaché at Berlin, represented the United States Embassy at the funeral on February 29 of little Prince Henry (youngest son of Prince Henry of Prussia), who died at Kiel, Feb. 26. Emperor William, the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Princess of Battenberg were present. Prince and Princess Henry were deeply affected. President Roosevelt cabled his condolences to Prince and Princess Henry.

Secretary Taft of the War Department was guest of honor at a reception on the night of March 1, in Washington, when Senator Dryden of New Jersey opened his commodious house to several hundred prominent men. Among the guests were members of the House serving on committees pertaining to War Department matters, the higher officials from the War and Navy Departments and prominent retired officers who make their homes in Washington.

Lieut. Col. S. W. Fountain, U.S.A., who has been on duty in the Philippines for close on three years, arrived at New York on the St. Louis of the American line on Feb. 28, accompanied by Mrs. Fountain and Miss Fountain and a little Japanese maid. Colonel Fountain was quoted as saying that the Filipinos were not fully pacified yet, although considerable progress is being made in the islands. There are many Americans in Manila, and contracts are being made for street railways, ice plants and other enterprises, the Colonel said.

The Military Order of the Dragon, formed in China during the Boxer troubles, is in a flourishing condition. It now numbers 1,241 members. Of these 200 are Americans and 951 foreigners; Japanese, British, Germans, Russians, French, Italians and Austrians. As soon as the foreign officers, then in China, learned that such a society had been formed at Pekin they solicited the privilege of becoming members, and when it was found that they could be admitted as honorary members those eligible under the constitution of the society joined almost to a man. As the dues amount only to the modest sum of two dollars and honorary members pay no dues, the only expense is that they willingly incur for the purchase of the dragon badge, which they wear most proudly. It is the present intention, however, to require an initiation fee of one hundred dollars from those who join after a date to be named. That the Dragons are a lively lot was shown at their dinner, held at the Army and Navy Club in Washington on Saturday evening, Feb. 27. Not even the presence of the supreme dignitary of the American Army, Lieutenant General Chaffee, could restrain the buoyant expression of joyous feeling. Those attending besides General Chaffee were: Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Majors John S. Mallory, James B. Aleshire, Capt. J. C. Byron, late U.S.A.; Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, Geo. C. Barnhardt, Thos. Franklin, Chas. H. Muir, Frank DeW. Ramsey, Charles D. Rhodes, John R. M. Taylor, U.S.A.; Rear Admirals H. T. B. Harris, George C. Remy, Comdr. J. C. Wise, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Gibbons, Lieuts. Henry V. Butler, Henry C. Dinger, R. McLean, Paym. G. W. Reeves, U.S.N.; Major R. Dickins, Capt. H. L. Brown, W. C. Neville and Lieuts. H. R. Lay, F. M. Wise and John G. Muir, U.S. Marine Corps. The invited guests were Capt. Hugh G. Dering, second Secretary British Legation, and William C. Church.

Capt. J. F. Moser, U.S.N., and Mrs. Moser have as their guest Miss Elizabeth Gist, who is a sister of Mrs. Moser.

Comdr. Lucien Young, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Chicago, Ill., has been assigned to command the Montgomery March 9.

A son, Earnest Manning Reeve, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. E. M. Reeve, 15th U.S. Inf., at Ord Barracks, Cal., Feb. 21.

Comdr. C. E. Colahan, U.S.N., who has been on sick leave at Lambertville, N.J., has been granted three months' extension to his sick leave.

Second Lieut. R. W. Dikeman, U.S.M.C., whose resignation has been accepted to take effect May 23, 1904, was appointed from Michigan, July 23, 1900.

Comdr. W. H. Nauman, U.S.N., is in ill health, which has necessitated his being relieved from duty at Puget Sound, and he has been granted three months' sick leave.

Major Walter A. Thurston, 29th U.S. Inf., has been found guilty by a G.C.M. of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and has been sentenced to be confined within the limits of his post for five months, and to forfeit one-half of his pay for the same period.

Orders will soon be issued sending Comdr. Theodor Porter, at present a member of the G.C.M. at Norfolk, to Chicago as the assistant of Comdr. Perry Garst, inspector of the Tenth Lighthouse District. Upon the completion of his tour of shore duty Commander Garst will be succeeded by Commander Porter.

Mrs. John E. Stephens, wife of Captain Stephens, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has given birth to a daughter. Mrs. Stephens has named the little girl Corinne, for her mother, Mrs. Corinne Baughman de Garmendia. The godparents will be Princess Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria and Bishop J. Lancaster Spalding of Peoria.

Mrs. Lane, wife of Major Rufus H. Lane, U.S.M.C., who has been quite ill for several weeks, is now reported as convalescent and will probably be out within a short time. Major Lane is assistant adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, with headquarters in Washington. They occupy pleasant quarters at 912 19th street, N.W.

Chaplain T. G. Steward, 25th U.S. Inf., has received from the Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Chaffee, a letter complimenting him for making a translation from the French, of a work entitled: "Military Education and Instruction." This letter is similar to that received by Chaplain S. H. Bell, which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 27 last, page 675.

The following detail has been made for a court in the case of Assistant Surgeon Warren E. G. High, charged with intoxication at the Naval Training Station, Newport: Capt. R. R. Ingersoll, president; Comdr. J. K. Cogswell, Surgeon Manley F. Gates, Surgeon W. C. Braisted, Lieut. Clarence England, Passed Assistant Surgeon Karl Ohnesorg, and Lieut. F. H. Brown, judge advocate.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., gave an account of his personal experience in the Greely relief expedition to the members of the Co-operative Entertainment Club in the Astor gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, March 1. He gave an interesting account of the rescuers of Lieutenant Greely and his party, and how they blew their way through the ice with torpedoes for seven hundred and fifty miles.

General Guy V. Henry Camp, No. 38, Department of New York, Spanish-American War Veterans, Col. Thos. F. Lynch, commander, will hold its annual entertainment and ball at Tammany Hall, New York city, Wednesday, March 10, beginning at 8:30 p. m., and an enjoyable evening is promised. The entertainment will be given under the personal supervision of J. L. Barry, of the Actors' National Protective Union. Colonel Lynch was a former well known officer of the New York National Guard and the 69th N.Y. Volunteers.

A literary note says: "George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, has expressed for publication the opinion that the Japanese were not violating the rules of warfare in commencing the war with Russia before it was formally declared. General Davis is a chief authority on the subject, and is the author of a book 'The Elements of International Law,' (Harpers), which is used as a standard text book in this field. General Davis was born at Ware, Massachusetts, and was graduated from West Point in 1871. He afterwards studied law at Columbia University, and became a specialist on questions of military and international law."

At the instance of his physicians who have prescribed less indoor duty for him, Comdr. Henry McCrea, who recently relieved Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson as detail officer of the Bureau of Navigation, has asked to be relieved from that duty and Secretary Moody has assigned him to command the 5th Lighthouse District with headquarters at Baltimore, relieving Comdr. John M. Hawley. The officials from Secretary Moody down have expressed their regret at the necessity of parting with the services of Commander McCrea, but they have readily acquiesced in the suggestion of his physicians and have assigned him to a berth which it is believed will result in the complete restoration of his health. A good selection has been made for this difficult office which both Commanders Nicholson and McCrea have filled so acceptably, in the appointment of Lieut. Nathaniel R. Usher, who assumed charge of the duties this week. He has been for some time on duty with the General Board and is in thorough touch with the Department's policy and its methods.

From Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., a correspondent writes: "Major and Mrs. Robert D. Read, jr., gave a dinner on Feb. 22, the occasion being the birthday of Major Read, that has not been equalled this season, either in artistic effect or novelty of menu. The rooms were trimmed with red and white carnations, ivy and smilax; the tables were decorated with flags, while flags of all nations were suspended across the center of the board. The favors were small hats of the time of Washington filled with cherries, and a small hatchet lay by every plate. Frozen Roman punch was served on flags and the post orchestra furnished exquisite music throughout the evening. The guests were: Lieut. H. H. Rutherford, Med. Dept., and wife, Lieut. D. D. Tompkins, 10th Cav., and wife, Lieut. G. J. Oden, 10th Cav., Lieut. E. C. Wells, 10th Cav., and Lieut. Emmett Addis, 10th Cav. Capt. James S. Parker, 10th Cav., has reported after a three months' leave. Miss Dorothy Deems, daughter of Major Deems of Fort Fingler, passed through this post en route to Fort Riley on Feb. 21. On her return she will visit Mrs. D. D. Tompkins of this post. The survey for the new pipe line for this post has been completed. Work will begin in the spring and will reach completion by fall. Post Q.M. Sergeant Roberts has gone to St. Louis on a ten days' leave; he will bring back a bride."



A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. John E. Stephens at West Point, N.Y., Feb. 22.

Mrs. Sarah J. B. Bell, wife of Major Charles B. Hinton, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 23.

The War Department has assigned Capt. Thomas W. Winston, Art. Corps, to make inspections of the Connecticut Militia instead of Lieut. Col. W. H. Clapp, retired.

Paym. G. R. Venable has reported for duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department. He will be second assistant to the Paymaster General of the Navy.

Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav., will inspect the Idaho Militia, beginning March 21, and Lieut. Col. Frank Taylor, 19th Inf., has been assigned to inspect the Oregon Militia.

Paym. John Clyde Sullivan, U.S.N., has qualified for promotion. He failed a year ago and was suspended for promotion for one year. The board now reports him qualified for promotion.

Capt. M. Wesendorff, U.S.A., retired, will leave New York, March 15, on the North German Lloyd S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II, for a visit to his sister at Frankenhäuser Kyffhäuser, Germany, where he expects to remain until next fall.

The following appointments have been made to the Military Academy: Edgar S. Miller, alt., Philadelphia, Pa.; Ewers P. Aldridge, St. Clairsville, O.; Harvey D. Higley, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Frank W. Reed, alt., Vinton, Ia.; and Harold S. Thomas, alt., Mechanicsville, Ia.

General Davout, ex-grand chancellor of the French Legion of Honor, who has just died, was the grand-nephew of Napoleon's marshal. At Magenta he saved a battery and took a gun. In the war of 1870 he was in the army of Metz, and temporarily captured Noleville in the great sortie of the last day of August. In the second siege of Paris he captured the Buttes Chaumont from the Communists, receiving two wounds, one in the head and the other in the breast.

Midshipman Charles E. Murphy, nephew of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, has asked the Navy Department for permission to resign. He states as his reason the fact that in the recent examinations he was found deficient and was therefore put back a class. Rather than lose a year he prefers to resign, and the Superintendent of the Academy has endorsed his application. In asking for this he is following the precedent established in the cases of Midshipmen Godley and Grace who were also found deficient in the recent examination and were allowed to resign rather than go back a class.

#### THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

A synopsis of the Naval Appropriation bill as it passed the House, and of the debate upon the bill in House and Senate, appears on page 714 of this issue.

Congress has been asked by the Secretary of the Navy so to change the law governing the appointment of warrant machinists that all limitations as to the number in the Service shall be removed. In other words, Congress has been asked to put warrant machinists in the same class with other warrant officers, so that the number to be appointed may be left to the discretion of the Secretary. It is said at the Navy Department that the limitations placed upon the Department in regard to the number of warrant machinists appointed are a serious menace to the Service.

The Senate on March 1 passed the following bill relating to the shipment of supplies for the Army in the Philippines: "That vessels of the United States or belonging to the United States, and no others, shall be employed in the transportation by sea of coal, provisions, fodder or supplies of any description, purchased pursuant to law, for the use of the Army or Navy, unless the President shall find that the rates of freight charged by said vessels are excessive and unreasonable, in which case contracts shall be made under the law as it now exists; provided, that no greater charges be made by such vessels for transportation of articles for the use of the said Army and Navy than are made by such vessels for transportation of like goods for private parties or companies. This act shall take effect sixty days after its passage."

The Senate has passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$40 to the widow of Comdr. Julien S. Ogden, U.S.N.; \$20 to the widow of Capt. Randolph Norwood, 2d U.S. Cav.; \$40 to the widow of Col. William H. Powell, 9th U.S. Inf.; \$30 to the widow of Major Wyllys Lyman, U.S.A., retired; \$40 to the widow of Lieut. Col. LaRhet L. Livingston, 3d U.S. Art.; \$20 to the widow of Asst. Surg. Thomas B. Steele, U.S.N., War with Mexico; and \$40 to the widow of Col. Joseph B. Brown, surgeon, U.S.A.

The Senate has passed S. 3218, to pay to Civil Engr. Peter C. Asserson, U.S.N., retired, the full amount of the retired pay of a rear admiral of the nine lower numbers for the time he has been on active duty since his retirement with that rank and whenever hereafter he shall be employed on active duty. Also S. 2805, to authorize the appointment of Acting Asst. Surg. Leopold Herbert Schwerin, U.S.N., as an assistant surgeon in the Navy.

Mr. Warren has submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to the Army Appropriation bill to appropriate \$12,000 for 3,000 medals of honor, to be prepared with suitable emblematic devices and to be presented, in the name of Congress, to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished or as may hereafter most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action. Mr. Teller has submitted an intended amendment to the Fortifications Appropriation bill, providing for a test of one 8-inch or 10-inch elevating gun carriage of A. H. Emery's design, and authorizing the Secretary of War to close the contract with said Emery under which he is now making a 12-inch gun carriage and loading apparatus, by relieving him from all further work thereon and contracting with him for either an 8-inch or 10-inch disappearing gun carriage to be furnished by him in place thereof. Mr. Perkins has submitted an intended amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, providing for the building of the colliers authorized by the Naval Appropriation act in Government navy yards, one collier to be built on the Pacific and the other on the Atlantic coast. Mr. Kean has submitted an intended amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, to appropriate \$200,000 for the purchase of a semi-submerged torpedo boat of the divided hull, subsurface type, etc.

The House has passed H.R. 10761, to authorize the Secretary of War to accept from the citizens of Missoula, Mont., deeds donating to the United States certain lands for the enlargement of the military reservation of Fort Missoula, Mont. Also bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$40 to the widow of Brig. Gen. Eli Long, U.S.A.; \$30 to the widow of Asst. Pay-

master Frederick Chunn, U.S.N.; and \$12 to the widow of Gunner Andrew Wilson, U.S.N.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the House an estimate of appropriation for barracks and quarters for troops on the Isthmus of Panama.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the house an estimate of \$100,000 of appropriation for barracks and quarters for the use of troops to be stationed on the Isthmus of Panama, to be immediately available.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution (H.J. Res. 102) relating to the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers, having fully considered the same, report it back to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

The House Committee on Claims has reported favorably S. 1753, providing for the payment to Pay Clerk Chas. Blake, U.S.N., of the losses sustained by him in the burning of the Windsor hotel at Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 8, 1896.

The House Committee on Military Affairs to which was referred the bill, S. 2424, to recognize and promote the efficiency of Army chaplains, has reported it back so amended as to read as follows:

That hereafter the President may, from time to time, select from among the chaplains of the Army any chaplains having not less than ten years' service in the grade of captain, who shall have been commended as worthy of special distinction for exceptional efficiency by the regimental or district commanders with whose commands they may be serving as chaplains, approved through regular military channels, and may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, promote such regimental or Artillery chaplains to be chaplains with the grade, pay and allowances of major; every such promotion being made with a view to active service until the statutory age for the compulsory relinquishment thereof except in cases of physical disability incurred in the line of duty: Provided, That the total number in active service so promoted shall not at any time exceed fifteen, and that the remaining chaplains shall have the grade, pay and allowances of captain, mounted, after they shall have completed seven years of service: And provided further, That all persons who may hereafter be appointed as chaplains shall have the grade, pay and allowances of 1st lieutenant, mounted, until they shall have completed seven years of service.

Sec. 2. That all officers provided for in this act shall have a uniform designation in official address as chaplains of their respective regiments or of the Artillery Corps.

Sec. 3. That nothing in this act shall be construed as depriving any chaplain of his commission in the Army or as interfering with existing law pertaining to regimental and corps assignments or transfers, and that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to increase the number of chaplains as now authorized by law or to reduce the grade of any now serving.

Sec. 4. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

In its report accompanying the bill the committee says: "This bill provides a deserved recognition of the heroic services of chaplains now in service, both in the Spanish War and Philippine insurrection. It creates a scheme of moderate advancement for faithful service, which exists to a much greater degree in every other staff corps. It is an act of simple justice. It is also necessary in order to obtain the best men for this work."

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 54, Mr. Platt, of N.Y., and H.J. Res. 122, Mr. Alexander.—To permit Major Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, to assist the State of New York by acting as a member of an advisory board of consulting engineers in connection with the improvement and enlargement of the navigable canals of the State of New York.

S. 4591, Mr. Penrose.—To authorize and direct the Secretary of War to purchase certain lands on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and making appropriation therefor.

S. 4599, Mr. Penrose.—To place the name of Adam K. Baylor on the retired list of the U.S. Navy with the rank of mate.

S. 4638, Mr. McComas.—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Commodore John Barry.

S. 4633, Mr. Penrose.—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Major Gen. John C. Fremont.

S. 4696, Mr. Hoar.—That Chief Engr. James Wilson King, U.S.N., with the rank of captain, be advanced on the retired list to the rank and pay of the next higher grade, to date from March 3, 1899.

S. 4698, Mr. Platt, of N.Y.—To authorize the detail of a retired officer of the Navy in behalf of American seamen. That the detail of the retired officer recommended in Senate Report No. 1422, 57th Congress, first session, and in Senate Report No. 806, 58th Congress, second session, may be made on full retired pay, for the purpose of his representing before the U.S. Supreme Court those seamen whom the Court of Claims has decided to have been oppressed by wrongful naval court-martial proceedings, and whom he now represents without pay from them, and for the purpose of ascertaining from the U.S. Supreme Court and securing to laboring men who have enlisted in the Navy whatever rights may have been illegally withheld from them under color of the authority of the Navy Department.

H.R. 13159, Mr. Minor.—To amend so much of an act approved March 3, 1903, authorizing the erection and completion of new buildings for the accommodation of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., as concerns the location thereof.

H.R. 13344, Mr. Southall.—For the relief of Lieut. James M. Pickrell, U.S.N., retired.

H.R. 13366, Mr. Butler.—For the relief of Pay Insp. E. B. Rogers, U.S.N.

An interesting situation has been created by the request of Governor Odell, of New York, and by the New York Senators that Col. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, who is at present serving as superintendent of public buildings and grounds in Washington, be given an indefinite leave of absence from the Army for the purpose of accepting a place on the commission to superintend the construction of the canal to connect the Hudson River with Lake Erie at Buffalo. The matter came to the War Department and was referred to the General Staff of the Army, which, after considering the policy involved, recommended that the Department should not favor the request. The report of the General Staff was not based upon any personal objection to Colonel Symon's detail, but to the policy of granting any officer of the Army an indefinite leave without pay to accept a civilian position. This report was forwarded by Secretary Taft to Senator Platt, of New York, who immediately introduced in the Senate a bill providing for Colonel Symon's detail and had a like measure introduced in the House. Great interest is being taken in the outcome of the controversy which seems to have arisen between the General Staff and certain members of Congress and New York politicians.

#### ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

In the Senate on March 1 the Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 10670, was reported from the Military Committee with these amendments:

Under the "Office of the Chief of Staff" the following is added: "To defray the contingent expenses of the office of the Chief of Staff, in his discretion, \$3,000."

The following proviso was stricken out from "Contingencies of the Army": "Provided, that no portion of this sum shall be used by the Chief of Staff in the office of the executive department of the War Department at Washington."

The words "fuel, lights" are stricken from the appropriation for the School of Submarine Defense and the following: "Repairs of and for material to repair public buildings, boats used in connection with the school."

Under "Signal Service of the Army" the following is added: "For completing the purchase, installation, operation and maintenance of a submarine military cable from Sitka, Alaska, to Fort Liscum, Alaska, connecting by an all-American route the headquarters of the Department of Columbia with the military garrisons in South-eastern Alaska, as authorized by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903, \$321,580."

"One hundred and thirty-two first-class sergeants, at \$540 each, \$71,280; 144 sergeants, at \$408 each, \$58,752; 156 corporals, at \$240 each, \$37,440; 552 first-class privates, at \$204 each, \$112,608; 188 privates, at \$156 each, \$29,328; 24 cooks, at \$240 each, \$5,760; 36 master signal electricians, at \$900 each, \$32,400."

Under "Pay Department" Major Wm. H. Arthur, Med. Dept., U.S.A., is allowed \$75 for money disbursed through errors in a descriptive list.

The number of quartermaster sergeants is increased from 150 to 250.

The number of clerks allowed division and department headquarters and in the office of the Chief of Staff is increased from 191 to 208 and the general service messengers from 68 to 71.

Under the heading of pay for retired officers the following is added:

"Field, line, and staff officers of the Army below the grade of brigadier general, with creditable records, who served during the Civil War, shall, when retired be retired with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade; and the Secretary of War may assign retired officers of the Army, with their consent, to active duty in recruiting, for service in connection with the organized militia in the several States and Territories upon the request of the governor thereof, as military attachés, upon courts-martial, courts of inquiry and boards, and to staff duties not involving service with troops; and such officers while so assigned shall receive the full pay and allowances of their respective grades."

Under pay of the enlisted men of the Army on the retired list, the following proviso appears: "Provided, that hereafter in computing the length of service for retirement, credit shall be given soldiers for double the time of their actual service in China, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, the Island of Guam, Alaska, and Panama, but double credit shall not be given for service hereafter rendered in Porto Rico or the Territory of Hawaii."

This proviso is stricken from the bill: "Provided, that no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be expended in payments to any retired officer of the Army who receives payment for services of clerk or other civil employee in any department of the Government."

The following is added to the bill: "Provided, that not exceeding \$10,000 of this sum may be used for payment of damages caused by troops, either militia or Regular Army, during maneuvers or from firing in practice, \$5,000 of which is to be immediately available for the settlement of pending claims."

Under the appropriation for 100 nurses it is "provided that appointments shall be for periods of three years each, subject to discharge for cause, and with each re-appointment they shall receive an increase of five per centum in their pay: Provided, that the leave with pay now allowed by law to nurses may become cumulative."

Major E. W. Halford, Paymaster, U.S.A., is allowed \$165.44 for "money disbursed through error and without fault on his part for travel pay to an enlisted man on discharge."

It is provided that the appropriation of twenty per cent. increased pay of enlisted men and ten per cent. for increased pay of officers shall apply to those "serving in the Philippine Islands, the Island of Guam, Alaska and Panama. And provided further, that within the discretion of the Secretary of War it shall be lawful to pay the salaries of officers and the pay of enlisted men, as herein provided, to the extent of twenty-five per centum thereof, in Philippine currency, at the ratio of two Philippine pesos for one dollar in United States currency."

The following is added: "For the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty on the Isthmus of Panama, including the acquisition of title when necessary, and including also shelter for the animals and supplies, and all other buildings necessary for post administration purposes, \$100,000, to be immediately available."

For a military wagon road from Valdez to Fort Egbert, or Engle, on the Yukon River, Alaska, to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$250,000 is appropriated; \$10,000 for a military trail between the Yukon River and Cold Foot, and \$90,000 for a bridge across the Spokane River "at such point as may be most advantageous for the Government service at Fort Wright."

For a hospital at Fort Riley, \$50,000 is appropriated; \$30,000 for a hospital at Fort Totten, N.Y.; \$30,000 to enlarge the hospital at Fort Leavenworth; \$25,000 to enlarge the hospital at Fort Snelling, Minn.; \$25,000 to enlarge the hospital at Fort Sheridan and \$30,000 for a hospital at Fort Clark. The total appropriation for hospitals is reduced, however, from \$475,000 to \$380,000.

The appropriation for shooting galleries and ranges is increased from \$35,000 to \$39,500, and \$10,000 to be immediately available is allowed for a national rifle range at Fort Riley, Kas.

The appropriation for ordnance is increased from \$950,000 to \$1,625,000. It is provided that: "hereafter all moneys arising from disposition authorized by law and regulation of serviceable ordnance and ordnance stores shall constitute one fund on the books of the Treasury Department, which shall be available to replace ordnance and ordnance stores throughout the fiscal year in which the disposition was effected and throughout the following year. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to sell to American designers such serviceable ordnance and ordnance stores as may be necessary in the development of designs which may be used in the military service: Provided, that such ordnance and ordnance stores can be spared for the purpose, and funds



arising from such sales shall be available to replace like ordnance and ordnance stores. It is also provided that: "all funds received as the value of military stores transferred by the several staff departments of the Army to the Insular Department of the Philippines shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and remain available during the fiscal year 1905 for the procurement of like military stores to replace these so transferred."

The proviso for the consolidation of the Adjutant General's Department with the Record and Pension Office, inserted in the bill as reported to the Senate is the same as the proviso of the House bill which was stricken out on a point of order (see ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Jan. 23, 1904, page 342), except the following proviso, in which the words underscored have been changed: "Provided that the officers of the said consolidated department shall be subject to the supervision of the Chief of Staff in all matters pertaining to the command, discipline or administration of the existing military establishment: Provided further, that no appointments or details to the grade of assistant adjutant general with the rank of major shall be made until the number of officers of that grade shall be reduced to less than ten, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade in the consolidated department shall be ten: Provided further, that of the officers consolidated as hereinbefore provided the senior in rank, who shall be chief of the consolidated department and the title of whose office is hereby changed to that of military secretary, shall hereafter have the rank of major general, and the second senior of said officers shall hereafter have the rank of brigadier general. Except as hereinafter provided, the remaining officers of the consolidated department shall retain the titles they now bear. The original proviso was as follows:

Provided further, That no appointments or details to the grade of assistant adjutant general with the rank of major shall be made until the number of officers of that grade shall be reduced to less than ten, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade in the consolidated department shall be ten: Provided further, That of the officers consolidated, as hereinbefore provided, the senior in rank, who shall be chief of the consolidated department and the title of whose office is hereby changed to that of military secretary, shall hereafter have rank one grade higher than now held by him; but when he shall become separated from service on the active list of the Army the rank of military secretary on said list shall thereafter be the same as that now held by the senior of the officers hereby consolidated.

The bill relating to the Porto Rico regiment is incorporated in the bill as follows:

"Provided that the Porto Rico Regiment shall consist of three battalions of four companies each, to include the enlisted men of the present regiment who may be in the Service June 30, 1904, and officers as herein provided. The field officers shall be detailed from the officers of the Regular Army of the same grade and shall receive the pay and emoluments of their grade. The present officers of the regiment below the grade of field officers who are mentally, morally, and physically qualified and have proved efficient in their respective positions may be reappointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a provisional term of four years. Officers so reappointed shall be eligible for promotion in the regiment up to and including the rank of captain, upon examination as to their fitness for such promotion. Vacancies then existing or thereafter occurring may be filled by the President, in his discretion, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, by the appointment of citizens of Porto Rico for the provisional term of four years, whose qualifications for commissions shall be established by such examination as the President may prescribe, who shall also be eligible for promotion in the regiment up to and including the rank of captain, upon examination as to their fitness. Vacancies not filled as hereinbefore provided by the reappointment or promotion of the present officers or by the appointment or promotion of citizens of Porto Rico, shall be filled by detail from the line of the Army of the same grade with the vacancy to be filled and the places of the officers so detailed shall be filled by promotion or appointment as now provided by law. Men hereafter enlisted in the regiment shall be citizens of Porto Rico and shall be enlisted for a term of two years; and except in the case of non-commissioned officers shall not be re-enlisted in time of peace. The names of all enlisted men who have served honorably in the regiment shall be kept at the headquarters of the regiment, and these men shall be regarded as a reserve, to be specially considered in time of war. The pay and allowances of officers and enlisted men of the regiment shall be the same as authorized for like grades in the Regular Army.

The following amendment has also been made to the bill, to add:

"For 3,000 medals of honor to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices, upon the design of the medal of honor heretofore issued, or upon an improved design, together with appropriate rosettes or other insignia to be worn in lieu of the medal, and to direct that the same be presented, in the name of Congress, to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, as have most distinguished themselves by their gallantry in action, \$12,000: Provided, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to use so many of the medals and rosettes or other insignia provided for by this act as may be necessary to replace the medals that have been issued under the joint resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, and Sec. 6 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863: And provided further, That whenever it shall appear from official records in the War Department that any officer or enlisted man of the Army so distinguished himself in action as to entitle him to the award of the Congressional Medal of Honor under the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, entitled 'An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1864, and for the year ending June 30, 1865, and for other purposes,' the fact that the person who so distinguished himself has since become separated from the military service, or that the award of the medal to him was not specifically recommended or applied for while he was in the said service, shall not be held to prevent the award and presentation of the medal to such person under the provisions of the law hereinbefore cited."

"Trap Shooting Rules and Records" is the title of a handy little booklet which can be slipped into the vest pocket. It has been issued by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, Conn. This booklet is of significant value inasmuch as it contains the favorite loads by the different squad members, and therefore may be used as a guide or reference to sportsmen wishing the most up-to-date and carefully tested loads on the market. The company will be glad to send a copy to any of our readers if they address Department S, care of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, No. 313 Broadway, New York city, and mention this paper.

It is understood that Major Gen. Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, K.C.B., will succeed Sir Neville Lyttelton in the command of the troops in South Africa. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny was offered, but refused, the command. Sir Ian Hamilton was offered the same command, but he, too, refused it.

## THE ARMY

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 3, 1904.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

To be captains.

First Lieut. George J. Holden, 10th Inf., Dec. 10, 1903, vice Taggart, 6th Inf., detailed as quartermaster.  
First Lieut. Charles F. Bates, 25th Inf., Dec. 17, 1903, vice Benjamin, 27th Inf., deceased.  
First Lieut. Arthur Cranston, 17th Inf., Dec. 28, 1903, vice Schoeffel, 16th Inf., appointed judge advocate.  
First Lieut. John J. Toffey, Jr., 4th Inf., Jan. 2, 1904, vice Grisard, 7th Inf., appointed judge advocate.

Ordnance Department.

Capt. William W. Gibson, O.D., to be major, Jan. 21, 1904, vice Lyle, promoted.  
First Lieut. Edwin D. Bricker, O.D., to be captain, Jan. 21, 1904, vice Gibson, promoted.

Member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., retired, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, to fill an original vacancy.

Indian Agent.

Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, U.S.A., retired, of California, to be agent for the Indians of the Kiowa Agency, in Oklahoma, his term having expired Feb. 2, 1904. (Re-appointment.)

S.O. MARCH 3, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The retirement from active service March 3, of Major William W. Gilbert, paymaster, by operation of law, is announced.

Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, 25th Inf., is transferred to the 6th Infantry, Co. C, and will join that company.

Contract Surg. Randall C. Stoney, relieved duty Fort Screven, and report at Fort Hamilton, for duty.

First Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., 5th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, March 2, is announced.

Leave for one month is granted, Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surgeon general.

Second Lieut. Harold S. Pearce, 10th Inf., to report to board at San Francisco for examination for promotion.

Contract Surg. Milton Vaughn, to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. W. G. Meade, 11th Cav.

G.O. 37, FEB. 20, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The commanding officers of posts designated for the confinement of general prisoners are authorized to permit general prisoners to retain upon release from confinement their prison overcoats, without prison marks thereon, whenever in the judgment of the officer in charge of prisoners the retention of such overcoats upon release is necessary to prevent suffering from the severity of the weather.

II. All shotguns now in the possession of companies, troops, batteries, or bands will be turned in to Springfield Armory, Mass., or Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 28, FEB. 20, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Par. 774 of the Army Regulations is amended to read as follows:

774. All public property unaccounted for when discovered by an accountable officer will be taken up and the usual returns rendered therefor. When discovered by officers not accountable for that class of property, or by enlisted men or civilian employees, they shall report the same as soon as practicable to an officer so accountable, who will take it up and account for it. In the absence of such an accountable officer, the senior officer, enlisted man, or civilian employee present will take charge of such property and report it to the commander of the department wherein it may be located with a view to its proper disposition.

II. The post of Fort Taylor, Fla., is designated as a saluting station to return the salutes of foreign vessels of war, in addition to the posts so designated in G.O. No. 3, W.D., Aug. 18, 1903.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 39, MARCH 2, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The commanding general of the Northern Division will render a monthly return and cause to be made the necessary musters of the officers and men of the United States military establishments on duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo. All officers and enlisted men in charge of troops or detachments thereof will make such reports to the division commander as he may deem necessary to carry out this order.

II. Par. I of G.O. No. 6, W.D., Aug. 24, 1903, is amended to read as follows:

I. The reports of the regular inspections of the colleges and schools to which officers of the Army are detailed in pursuance of law as principals or instructors will annually hereafter be submitted to the General Staff for its critical examination, and the Chief of Staff shall report to the Secretary of War, from the institutions which have maintained a high standard, the six institutions whose students have exhibited the greatest interest, application and proficiency in military training and knowledge. The President authorizes the announcement that an appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army from each one of the said six institutions will be awarded to an honor graduate who has taken the military course thereof, provided that sufficient vacancies exist after caring for the graduates of the Military Academy at West Point and the successful competitors in the annual examination of enlisted men.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 4, FEB. 25, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

By the direction of the President, announced in paragraph 2, S.O. No. 25, c.s., W.D., the undersigned assumes command of the Department of Dakota.

C. C. C. CARR, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 4, FEB. 18, 1904, PACIFIC DIVISION.

Announces that small arms target practice for 1904 will be conducted by several department commanders, who will designate the months therefore so that the regular season shall, so far as possible, terminate not later than July 31, 1904. The supplementary season will be assigned to the month best adapted to the end in view.

### GUARDING PRISONERS.

G.O. 7, FEB. 23, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The commanding officer of a post is responsible for the safe custody of all prisoners confined within the limits of his command. The various exigencies likely to arise in guarding prisoners must be carefully impressed by him upon all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers by means of such detailed and explicit instructions as will effectually fix individual accountability in the event of prisoners escaping.

Prisoners admitted to hospital for treatment will be guarded by a sentinel, or their safety insured by such other method as the post commander may specially prescribe. The exceptional conditions surrounding prisoners of this class impose additional responsibilities which must be anticipated by carefully considered orders adapted to the circumstances in each case.

Officers or soldiers responsible for the escape of prisoners will not be exempted from trial by court-martial except by authority of the department commander.

When doubt arises as to who is answerable for the escape of prisoners, a board of officers will be convened

by the post commander to investigate the matter, report all the attending circumstances, and, if possible, fix the responsibility. The report of the board, after action thereon by the commanding officer, will be transmitted to these headquarters.

By command of Major General MacArthur.

J. R. WILLIAMS, Major and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 5, FEB. 26, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Designates the months of May, June and July as the season for the regular target practice with the rifle, carbine and revolver, and the month of October for the supplementary practice, for troops in this department during the current year.

G.O. 12, FEB. 20, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Announces that the regular season of small arms practice for all troops serving in this department is the period from May 1 to July 31, both dates included. The month of October is designated as the supplementary season.

G.O. 13, FEB. 23, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Capt. George C. Burnell, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty as signal officer of the department and will transfer all public funds and property pertaining to the office to Major Hunter Liggett, A.A.G., appointed in his stead.

G.O. 11, FEB. 23, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Directs post commanders to hereafter submit monthly, during the school season, reports of progress in the officers' school, a form for which is given with the order.

G.O. 12, FEB. 23, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Upon his own request 1st Lieut. George Williams, 5th Cav., is hereby relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Camillo C. Carr, U.S.A., and from duty at these headquarters, and will proceed to join his proper station, Fort Riley, Kas.

G.O. 12, FEB. 2, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Pursuant to the requirements of par. 8, S.O. No. 25, c.s., W.D., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Missouri.

C. C. C. CARR, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 14, FEB. 23, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

I. In compliance with the direction of the President contained in G.O. No. 65, series of 1903, W.D., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

II. First Lieut. William L. Karnes, 6th Cav., is announced as aide-de-camp.

THEO. J. WINT, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 15, FEB. 23, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

First Lieut. George Williams, 8th Cav., is relieved as ordnance officer at these headquarters, and 1st Lieut. William L. Karnes, 6th Cav., aide-de-camp, is appointed in his stead.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., aide-de-camp, is relieved as inspector of small arms practice at these headquarters, and 1st Lieut. William L. Karnes, 6th Cav., aide-de-camp, is appointed inspector of small arms practice of the department in his stead.

G.O. 16, FEB. 24, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Announces that the months of May, June and July are designated as the regular season, and October as the supplementary season for target practice at all posts in this department, target year 1904.

G.O. 1, JAN. 15, 1904, PHILIPPINE DIVISION.

Announces that a preliminary competitive examination of enlisted men of the Army, serving in this division, to determine whether they will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to appear before a board of officers at that station, for final competitive examination to determine their fitness for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant, will be held in each department as soon as practicable after March 1, 1904.

General Wade also says: "The War Department and in forwarding applications to state fully and comprehensively the character, habits, adaptability and general fitness of each applicant, bearing in mind that under the law only enlisted men who have served honorably are entitled to go before boards convened for competitive examinations. The character of every applicant, he says, should be known by his immediate commanders and it is their business to see that it is accurately stated."

General Wade also says: "The War Department and the Army must rely on each officer in command of enlisted men to do his part thoroughly and conscientiously in recommending candidates for examination with a view to appointment to lieutenancies, and unless this be done undesirable material is bound to creep in. The immediate commanding officer is the first official to protect the Army against the admission of candidates whose services as enlisted men have been of a doubtful character. This order is not intended to exclude any worthy candidate from the competitive examination, but no soldier should be recommended unless his military and physical fitness, his general character, and his services as an enlisted man have been of such a high standard as to indicate clearly appreciation of the duties and obligations of an officer of the Army."

Candidates who are recommended by department boards will be ordered to proceed to Manila so as to arrive in time to embark on the transport leaving on the 15th of April.

(Note.—G.O. No. 118, is the last of the series of 1903. No General Orders issued from headquarters, Division of the Philippines, 1904.)

G.O. 5, JAN. 12, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Troop A, 12th Cav., now at Los Baños, will proceed to Calamba, Laguna, and relieve Troop B, 12th Cav., which upon being relieved will proceed to Los Baños, Laguna, and take station. Squadron headquarters will remain at Calamba until further orders.

G.O. 6, JAN. 13, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Col. John D. Hall, asst. surg. general, is announced as chief surgeon of the department, relieving Col. Alfred C. Girard, asst. surg. general.

G.O. 1, JAN. 4, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Announces that the regular season for target practice for this department will be March, April and May. The supplementary season will be the month of November.

Note.—G.O. No. 42, is the last of the series of 1903.

G.O. 2, JAN. 6, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Directs that regimental returns be forwarded by the first mail leaving the station after the first day of the month, and that the muster for pay will hereafter be made monthly for all troops in this department.

G.O. 3, JAN. 8, 1904, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

In compliance with telegraphic instructions from headquarters Division of the Philippines, dated Jan. 7, 1904, Col. John D. Hall, asst. surg. general, U.S.A., is relieved from duty as chief surgeon of the department.

G.O. 4, JAN. 14, 1904, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Announces that the practice season for rifle, carbine and pistol firing, for troops serving in this department, for 1904, will be Feb. 15, to May 15 for the regular season and Oct. 1 to 31 for the supplementary season.

G.O. 5, JAN. 15, 1904, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, deputy surgeon general, is announced as chief surgeon of the department.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

G.O. 6, JAN. 15, 1904, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., of which Col. Charles B.



Hall, 18th U.S. Inf., was president, and Capt. Everard E. Hatch, 18th U.S. Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Major Walter A. Thurston, 20th U.S. Inf.

Charge—"Drunkness on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War."

The specifications alleged "that Major Thurston, while on duty as president of a G.C.M., was found drunk, at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., Sept. 15 and 16, 1903.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge and the specifications. The court found Major Thurston of the charge, "not guilty," but "Guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 32d Article of War."

He was sentenced "To be confined to the limits of his post where his regiment may be serving for the period of five months, and to forfeit one-half of his pay for the same period." The sentence was approved, and will be duly executed.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about March 3, 1904, is granted Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. Charles H. Heyl, Inspector General, Northern Division. (Feb. 12, N. Div.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Edward Reimer (appointed Feb. 24, 1904, from 1st sergeant, Co. A, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry), now at San Juan, Porto Rico, will proceed to Fort Pickens, Fla., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Clement G. Colesworthy, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty at that post. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter Laursen, will proceed to Malah Island, Laguna de Bay, for duty. (Jan. 7, D. Phil.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George W. F. Sturley, is assigned to duty at Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar. (Jan. 7, D. Phil.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Harry Corcoran will proceed to Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines, Luzon, for duty. (Jan. 16, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John J. McGlone, to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. (March 2, W.D.)

Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q.M., will transfer his duties pertaining to construction at Fort Howard and Fort Smallwood, Md., to 1st Lieut. Solomon Avery, Jr., A.C., Q.M., at Fort Howard, who in addition to his present duties will assume charge of construction at those posts. Captain Normoyle will also transfer his duties pertaining to construction at Fort McHenry and Fort Armstrong, Md., to 1st Lieut. George F. Connolly, A.C., Q.M., at Fort McHenry, who in addition to his present duties will assume charge of construction at those posts. The remaining duties of the quartermaster's office at Baltimore, Md., including the work pertaining to transportation, will be transferred by Captain Normoyle to the depot quartermaster at Philadelphia, Pa. Upon the completion of the transfers ordered Captain Normoyle will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty. (March 2, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Cyrus F. Dugger, Fort Wood, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (March 1, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, deputy surgeon general, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for assignment to duty as chief surgeon, Department of the Visayas, relieving Col. John D. Hall, asst. surgeon general, who will proceed to Manila, for duty as chief surgeon, Department of Luzon. (Jan. 7, D. Phil.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect from Feb. 22, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest G. Bingham, asst. surg. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Contract Dental Surg. George H. Cassady, from duty at Camp Overton, Mindanao, to Manila Dental Base Station No. 1, for duty. (Jan. 8, D. Phil.)

Contract Surg. Fletcher Gardner, upon the abandonment of Mangarin, Mindoro, will proceed to Bulalacao, Mindoro, for duty. (Jan. 13, D. Luzon.)

Par. 18, S.O. 44, Feb. 23, 1904, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Irvine V. Patton, asst. surg., is revoked. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Contract Surg. William C. Mabry. (Feb. 19, D.L.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Rudolph G. Ebert, M.D.; 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Morse, M.D., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on Feb. 23, for the purpose of examining Sergt. 1st Class Robert Marsden, H.C., and Private 1st Class Robert B. Irving, Fort Stevens, Ore. (Feb. 13, D. Col.)

Contract Dental Surg. R. H. Rhoades, to Zamboanga, for duty. (Jan. 8, D. Phil.)

Contract Dental Surg. Francis M. Wells, now on duty with the 27th Infantry, will accompany the 3d Battalion of that regiment to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and then avail himself of the leave of absence granted. (Feb. 15, D. Cal.)

Contract Dental Surg. Hugh G. Voorhies having reported, is assigned to duty at Fort Hancock, N.J., Feb. 29, D.E.)

Contract Dental Surg. Hugh G. Voorhies, will remain on duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., until April 1, 1904, and then proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (March 1, D.E.)

The following named officers will report in person to Major William J. Wakeman, surg., president of the examining board at Fort Thomas, Ky., for examination for promotion: Second Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William G. Ball, 3d Inf. (March 2, W.D.)

Major William W. Gray, surg., and Contract Surg. Francis A. Halliday, U.S.A., are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Fort McPherson, Ga., vice 1st Lieuts. John R. Bosely and Joseph F. Siler, asst. surgeons, relieved. (March 2, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Clarence E. Yeager, H.C., will proceed to the general hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John R. Sands, H.C., now at Fort Baker, will report for duty on board the Army transport Buford, and Sergt. 1st Class Charles N. Shaw, H.C., Fort McDowell, will report for duty at Fort Baker. (Feb. 17, D. Cal.)

Sergt. Luther C. Godwin, H.C., will report on or before the expiration of his furlough, at Fort McDowell, Cal. (Feb. 19, D. Cal.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles N. Shaw and Sergt. Willis W. James, H.C., will report for duty on, or before the expiration of their furloughs. (Feb. 19, D. Cal.)

Sergt. Alfred T. Houck, H.C., Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, for treatment. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Huff, from duty at Mangarin, Mindoro, to San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, for duty, relieving Sergt. Richard C. Roache, who will proceed to Bulalacao, Mindoro, for duty. (Jan. 13, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. Charles H. Koger, H.C., to Jolo, Jolo Island, for duty. (Jan. 5, D. Min.)

Sergt. Ernest W. Steinbuechel, H.C., having reported, is assigned to duty at Fort Jay, N.Y. (Feb. 29, D.E.)

Sergt. Luther C. Godwin, H.C., upon arrival at Fort Sheridan, Ill., with the 27th Infantry, will be sent to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. E. A. McCullough, is extended one month. (March 1, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. James W. McAndrew, paymaster, now on leave

at Scranton, Pa., will repair to Washington, for temporary duty. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

Capt. Timothy D. Keleher, paymaster, will report to the president of the examining board at Manila for examination. (Jan. 8, D. Phil.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Kelly to Camp McGrath, Batangas, Luzon, for duty. (Jan. 8, D. Phil.)

The C.O., Fort Rodman, Mass., will grant Ord. Sergt. Charles Gill, a furlough for four months with permission to leave the United States. (Feb. 27, D.E.)

Capt. Kenneth Morton, O.D., will proceed to Camp Marahul, Mindanao, for the purpose of giving instructions on the handling of the one-pounder automatic guns recently issued to that post, and, upon completion of this duty, will return to his proper station. (Jan. 5, D. Phil.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, jr., Signal Corps, of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 25, 1904. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in New York city, N.Y., is granted Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, 3d Cav. (March 2, W.D.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, commissary, 5th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join his regiment. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Malin Craig, 5th Cav., is transferred from Troop K to Troop G of that regiment. (March 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. John McClintock, 5th Cav., is at his own request transferred from Troop G to Troop K of that regiment, and will join the latter troop. (March 2, W.D.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Leave for two months to take effect about Feb. 25 is granted 1st Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav., Fort Keogh. (Feb. 17, D.D.)

Capt. George L. Byram, Q.M., 6th Cav., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of quartermaster's construction work at Fort Mead, S. D. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav., Fort Walla Walla, Washington, will make the annual inspection of the National Guard of Idaho required by Sec. 14 of the Militia act of 1903. (Feb. 17, Pacific Div.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 11th Cav., to take effect about Feb. 1, 1904. Lieutenant Smith is authorized to join his regiment at Nagasaki, Japan, upon its arrival thereat, en route to the United States. (Jan. 5, D. Phil.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Verne LaS. Rockwell, 11th Cav., to take effect about Feb. 1, 1904. Lieutenant Rockwell is authorized to join his regiment at Nagasaki, Japan, upon its arrival thereat en route to the United States. (Jan. 11, D. Phil.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav., to take effect about Feb. 19, 1904. Captain Vidmer is authorized to join his regiment at Nagasaki, Japan, upon its arrival thereat en route to the United States. (Jan. 5, D. Phil.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Second Lieut. James E. Abbot, 12th Cav., now at Camp McGrath, Batangas, will report to Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., president of the board of officers appointed to meet Jan. 19, 1904, for examination for promotion. (Jan. 16 D. Luzon.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward M. O'Leary, 12th Cav., to take effect on or about May 15, 1904. (Feb. 19, D. Texas.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Ashton H. Potter, 12th Cav., is extended two months. (Jan. 6, D. Phil.)

##### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Par. 2, S.O. 1, c.s., these headquarters, which directs 1st Lieut. Henry J. McKenney, 14th Cav., to proceed to Malabang, Mindanao, for duty with his troop, is revoked. (Jan. 11, D. Phil.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, A.C., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Howard, Md., and will return to the place of the receipt by him of par. 5, S.O. 4, Jan. 6, 1904, W.D., and revert to a status of absence with leave from his proper station. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

First Sergt. Thomas Wynne, 2d Co., Coast Art., Fort McHenry, will be sent to the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for the purpose of having a Roentgen-ray photograph made of an injured elbow. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

The following transfers are made in the Coast Artillery: Capt. James W. Hinkley, jr., from the 29th Co. to the 17th Co.; Capt. Conway H. Arnold, jr., from the 17th Co. to the unassigned list; 1st Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, from the 4th Co. to the 29th Co., as attached thereto; 1st Lieut. Godwin Ordway, from the 42d Co. to the 45th Co.; 2d Lieut. Carl E. Wiggins, from the 19th Co. to the 42d Co.; 2d Lieut. Harrie F. Reed, from the 42d Co. to the 19th Co. Captain Hinkley and Lieutenants McMillan, Ordway and Wiggins will proceed to join the companies to which they are transferred respectively. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry W. McCauley, A.C., is extended one month on account of sickness. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

Major John P. Wisser, A.C., acting inspector general, is relieved from duty in the Inspector General's Department and as assistant to the inspector general, Pacific Division, to take effect upon the arrival of Major Thomas R. Adams, inspector general, at the headquarters of that division, and will then proceed to and take station at Fort Riley, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Charles J. Bailey, A.C., will proceed on March 1, 1904, from Fort Totten, N.Y., to St. Louis, Mo., via this city and carry out the special instructions which will be communicated to him by the Chief of Artillery, and return to his proper station. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Chaplain Charles S. Walkley, A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Adams, R.I., and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Frank Geere, A.C., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as recruiting officer for the division, relieving 2d Lieut. Albert S. Fuger, A.C. (Jan. 6, D. Phil.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL.

Majors Arthur Williams and William L. Buck and Capt. Frederick R. Day, Charles G. Dwyer and John W. Barker, 3d Inf., are relieved from the operation of so much of S.O. No. 2, c.s., from these headquarters, as assigns them to inspect organized militia within the limits of this division. (Feb. 24, N. Div.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Second Lieut. Augustine A. Hofmann, 4th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty. (Jan. 5, D. Phil.)

##### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col.

Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination for promotion: Second Lieut. John M. Craig, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 7th Inf. (March 2, W.D.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Capt. George W. McIver, 7th Inf., now at Santa Mesa, will report to Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., president of the board of officers appointed to meet Jan. 19, 1904, for examination. (Jan. 16, D. Luzon.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Frederic H. Sargent, 8th Inf., recruiting officer. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Capt. James E. Normoyle, 5th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John R. Kelly, 8th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for instructions relating to his examination for promotion. (March 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, 8th Inf., is at his own request transferred from Co. L to Co. H of that regiment, and will join the latter company. (March 2, W.D.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

First Lieut. F. R. Brown, 9th Inf., now casually at Fort Niagara, N.Y., will join his company (L) at Madison Barracks, N.Y. (March 2, D.E.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

The following named officers, having applied for examination with a view to detail in the Ordnance Department, will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., March 1 for examination: 2d Lieuts. Gilbert H. Stewart, 10th Inf., and John M. Gilbert, 10th Inf. (Feb. 16, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Chaplain John A. Ferry, 10th Inf., is extended thirty days. (Feb. 23, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Sydney Smith, 16th Inf., will report in person to Major William W. Gray, surg., president of the examining board convened at Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination for promotion. (March 2, W.D.)

##### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, 11th Inf., is detailed as an acting inspector general. He is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to Manila, for duty as assistant to the inspector general of the Philippine Division. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

First Lieut. George H. Shields, jr., 12th Inf., will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty with the detachment of recruits, under orders to proceed to the Philippine Islands, March 1. (Feb. 19, D. Cal.)

##### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 13th Inf., Fort McDowell, Cal., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., with the least practicable delay, and join the headquarters of the 3d Infantry. (Feb. 23, D. Cal.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for five days is granted Major Charles McClure, 14th Inf., recruiting officer. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo, battalion adjutant, 17th Inf., now at Zamboanga, Mindanao, will proceed to Cagayan, Mindanao, and assume command of that station. (Jan. 9, D. Min.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. Charles H. Danforth, 17th Inf., will proceed to Jolo, Jolo, for duty with his company. (Jan. 5, D. Phil.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. William B. Folwell, 17th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Feb. 25, D. Cal.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Major George S. Young, 18th Inf., now sick in the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, will be transferred to the Military Hospital, Los Banos, Laguna, for treatment. (Jan. 14, D. Phil.)

##### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Lieut. Col. Frank Taylor, 19th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash., will make the annual inspection of the National Guard of Oregon required by Sec. 14 of the Militia act of 1903. (Feb. 17, Pacific Div.)

Lieut. Col. Frank Taylor, 19th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash., will make the annual inspection of the National Guard of Washington required by Sec. 14 of the Militia act of 1903. Lieutenant Colonel Taylor will enter upon this duty on or about April 11, 1904. (Feb. 24, Pac. Div.)

##### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

Second Lieut. Philip Remington, 22d Inf., will proceed to Camp Marahul, Mindanao, for duty with his company. (Jan. 5, D. Phil.)

Second Lieut. Edward E. McCammon, 22d Inf., will proceed by first available transportation to Camp Marahul, Mindanao, for duty with his company. (Jan. 5, D. Phil.)

Second Lieut. John J. Burleigh, 22d Inf., will proceed to Camp Marahul, Mindanao, for duty with his company. (Jan. 5, D. Phil.)

##### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, on account of sickness, is granted 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Eustaphieve, 23d Inf., to take effect Jan. 15. (Jan. 6, D. Phil.)

##### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., 24th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (Jan. 21, D.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Major Elias Chandler, 24th Inf. (Feb. 26, N. Div.)

##### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

First Lieut. Charles M. Bundel, 25th Inf., is assigned to Company F, of that regiment, to take effect March 1, 1904, vice 1st Lieut. Augustus F. W. Macmanus, who will remain unassigned to a company until further orders. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

##### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 19, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf., in camp, Presidio of San Francisco. (Feb. 18, D. Cal.)

Capt. Patrick H. Mullan, 27th Inf., is at his own request transferred from Co. H to Co. M of that regiment, and will join the latter company. (March 1, W.D.)

##### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

The leave granted Capt. James Ronayne, 28th Inf., is extended one month. (Feb. 24, Pac. Div.)

##### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

First Sergt. Cecil E. Hendrix, Co. I, 29th Inf., Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will be discharged from the Army, by way of favor, to enable him to accept an appointment in the Philippine Constabulary. (Jan. 4, D. Phil.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf. (Jan. 6, D. Phil.)

The leave granted Capt. Ulysses G. Worriflow, 29th Inf., is extended one month. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Peter Peterson, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to the 27th Company. (Jan. 6, D. Phil.)

Second Lieut. Archi Deubery, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to the 28th Company. (Jan. 6, D. Phil.)

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts are made: Second Lieut. Robert Dickson, from the 15th Co., to the 24th Co.; 2d Lieut. Stanislaus M. Neisser, from the 24th Co. to the 15th Co. (Jan. 5, D. Phil.)

Sick leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Fulton, Philippine Scouts, to take effect when he is



discharged from the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (March 1, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Zamboanga, Mindanao, Jan. 11, 1904, for the examination of Capt. William G. Gambrell, paymaster, to determine his fitness for promotion. Detail: Major W. H. Corbuser, surg.; Major John L. Bullis, paymaster; James A. Maney, 17th Inf.; Capt. Mathias Crowley, 17th Inf.; Contract Surg. Charles E. Freeman. Captain Crowley will act as recorder. (Jan. 8, D. Min.)

A board of officers to meet at Manila, for examination as to the professional and physical qualifications of officers of the Pay Department. Detail for the board: Major Webster Vinson, paymaster; Major Henry I. Raymond, surg.; Capt. Francisco G. Irwin, paymaster; Capt. Charles W. Fenton, paymaster; 1st Lieut. Christopher C. Collins, asst. surg. Captain Fenton will act as recorder. (Jan. 8, D. Phil.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 7, 1904, to conduct the preliminary examination of such enlisted men, candidates for commissions. Detail: Major Charles F. Mason, surg.; Major Augustus P. Blockson, 1st Cav.; Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, asst. surg.; Capt. Eugene O. Peche, Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. Tilman Campbell, A.C. (Feb. 23, D.T.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. James Ulio, retired, is relieved from duty at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D., to take effect March 31, 1904. (March 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles S. Fowler, retired, from duty at the Hingham School, Asheville, N.C. (March 2, W.D.)

Capt. James Ulio, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D., to take effect April 1, 1904. (March 2, W.D.)

#### MILITIA DETAILS.

Officers are assigned as follows to inspect organized militia of States lying within the limits of this division. Indiana: March 1. First Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th Inf.; Ohio: Feb. 25. Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, A.C.; Capt. Joseph F. Janda, 1st Inf.; Kentucky: March 14. Major Edgar W. Howe, 27th Inf.; Illinois: Feb. 26. Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, 11th Inf.; Michigan: March 10. Major Charles A. Vernou, U.S.A., retired. (Feb. 24, N. Div.)

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet Edgar H. Aannear, fourth class, U.S.M.A., is accepted. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: First Sergt. Alonzo P. Allen, 59th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Henry Jackson, Troop F, 10th Cav.; Private Joseph Wooden, Troop C, 10th Cav. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

#### ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The following named enlisted men, now at the stations designated will proceed to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., at such time as will enable them to report March 5, 1904, to Post Q.M. Sergt. Joseph J. Hittinger for duty in connection with the War Department exhibit at the exposition: Master Electrician Ralph G. Hussey, Fort Adams, R. I.; Electrician Sergt. Charles M. Beer, Fort Totten, N.Y. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be sent to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., at such time as will enable them to report March 5, 1904, to Post Q.M. Sergt. Joseph J. Hittinger for duty in connection with the War Department exhibit at the exposition: Sergts. Henry F. Furman, Co. H, and Bruce Purcell, Co. F, and Corp. John Fannen, Co. G, and Henry A. Bartell, Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Sergt. John Cavendish and Corp. Edward Dooner, ordnance detachment, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J.; Sergt. Thomas Wood, ordnance detachment, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sergt. Adolph Lemme, ordnance detachment, St. Louis Powder Depot, Mo.; Corp. Carl A. Schopper and 1st Class Private William F. Knack, ordnance detachment, West Point, N.Y.; Sergts. Thomas O'Connell and Herman Albrecht, 3d Co., C.A., Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Sergt. James Smith, 110th Co., C.A., and Corp. Edward J. Kelly, 78th Co., C.A., Fort Adams, R.I. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

#### EXAMINATION OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, candidates for commission, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 7, 1904, for examination for commission: Sergt. 1st Class Marvin E. Malloy, H.C.; Squadron Sergt. Major Murray Blight Rush, 1st Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. Harry G. Upham, Co. M, 12th Inf.; Sergt. John A. Browne, 4th Co., C.A. (Feb. 23, D.T.)

#### DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
The following deaths have occurred:  
Drowned, body recovered: Joseph J. Berg, Troop H, 11th Cav., Feb. 13.  
Garcena: Jacob Boenes, Co. I, 29th Inf., Feb. 27.  
Effects of gunshot wound: Fred Hinderer, Troop I, 14th Cav., Feb. 16.  
Killed in action, Jolo, Feb. 10: Louis A. Solomon, Troop M, 14th Cav. WADE.

#### U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Manila Feb. 5.  
BURNFORD—To sail from San Francisco March 10 for Manila with 600 marines.  
DIX—Sailed from Portland Feb. 17 for San Francisco.  
INGALLS—At Manila.  
KILPATRICK—Arrived at Manila, Feb. 18 with 2d Cavalry.  
LISCUM—At Manila permanently.  
LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 12.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila March 1.  
SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco March 1 for Manila with 12th Infantry.  
SUMNER—At New York.  
THOMAS—Sailed from Manila Feb. 15 for San Francisco with 615 men of 11th Infantry and 413 Philippine Scouts.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 29, 1904.  
Capt. and Mrs. George W. Van Deusen entertained at cards on Friday evening. Invitations were extended to Col. and Mrs. John VanR. Hoff, Major and Mrs. D. E. McCarthy, Capt. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, Capt. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Paul F. Straub, Capt. and Mrs. Herman C. Schumm, Capt. and Mrs. M. F. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Scherer, Capt. and Mrs. R. F. Walton, Capt. and Mrs. George Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Porter and Major and Mrs. R. A. Brown.

Lieut. and Mrs. Conrad S. Babcock gave a dinner on Friday evening in honor of Lieutenant Babcock's birthday. The Messrs. Wagner and Burbank entertained a few friends at cards on Thursday evening. Miss Van Voorhis, who is Mrs. Bell's guest, won first lady's prize, and Miss Patterson, guest of Mrs. Simpson, the second; Lieutenant Van Voorhis, first gentleman's prize, and Mr. Bamberger, the second. The card club of the student officers' wives

met on Saturday afternoon at Mrs. Chapman's. The prizes were taken by Mrs. Ketcham, Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. W. B. McCaskey and Miss Fair, of Virginia. The next meeting will be with Mrs. John Craig. Miss Murray entertained the Young Ladies' Card Club on Wednesday afternoon. Among the young married women, who were guests of the club, were Mrs. Wygant, Mrs. Coppock, Mrs. W. B. McCaskey, Mrs. Haskell and Mrs. Stone.

The young people of the post held their regular weekly hop at Pope hall on Saturday afternoon, from three to five o'clock. Col. Fred G. Hodgson, Q.M. Dept., was a visitor at the post last week en route from Washington to his station at Vancouver Barracks. Miss Pettit, of Hempstead, L.I., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Walton. Mrs. W. K. Jones gave a domino party on Tuesday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Louise Stockton Emory, of Philadelphia. The prizes were taken by Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. J. W. Duncan and Mrs. Walton. Other guests were Mrs. J. VanR. Hoff, Mrs. Lloyd S. McCormick, Mrs. Reese, Mrs. Straub, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Pettit, Miss Mary Mellon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mrs. Alexander Caldwell and Mrs. Minnie Taylor of the city.

The engagement of Miss Bolton, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. B. Bolton, of the 10th Infantry, and Mr. Hall, of San Francisco, is of especial interest here, where the members of this family are so well known. Miss Bolton was a resident of Leavenworth for some years. Mrs. Willis Uline and little daughters arrived from San Francisco last week to be the guests of Mrs. Uline's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, in the city until the return of Captain Uline from the Philippines, where he has gone with recruits, expecting to return in about three months.

The bowling team, composed of a number of the officers, defeated the E Troop team on Thursday evening, the officers showing very superior skill. The 25th Battery bowling team, which has only recently been organized defeated the second team of Troop E, 4th Cav., on Wednesday evening.

The selection of Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, Engineer Corps, to represent the U.S. Army as military attaché of the Japanese army is gratifying to the people of Leavenworth, where Captain Kuhn was born, and where he graduated from the high school. He entered the Military Academy in 1881 and was graduated at the head of his class in 1885. He has been a captain of Engineers since 1896, and served in the Philippines as major of the Volunteers. Col. E. H. Crowder, another of the American officers selected, is known here having been here to assist the Government in the Oberlin Carter case.

Capt. G. W. Van Deusen and Lieut. L. W. Prunty have returned after a stay at Norton, Kas., where they were witnesses in the Dewey trial. Mrs. G. M. Bittman and Miss Elizabeth Bittman are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Barth. Lieutenant Pershing spent Thursday in Kansas City. Lieutenants McNutt and Olney Place were visitors in Kansas City on Sunday.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Feb. 28, 1904.

Monday, Feb. 22, Miss Dorothy Palmer entertained the children of the garrison in honor of her ninth birthday. Mrs. William A. Carleton entertained at cards Friday afternoon, Feb. 26, for Mrs. Gamble and Mrs. Gilmore, daughters of Major Braden D. Slaughter, now stationed in Omaha. The game was euchre, Miss Guild winning the first prize and Mrs. Irwin the consolation.

The officers and ladies of the garrison have organized a card club to meet each week. The first party of the series was given by Capt. and Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall Tuesday evening. Euchre was played, Mrs. Rucker and Doctor Signor winning the first prize and Miss Guild and Lieutenant Lewis the consolations.

Captain Wilcox, Captain Castle, Lieutenants Keller, Lawton, Guild and Howard and Mrs. W. L. Murphy have issued invitations for a cotillion to be danced March 11 in the administration building.

Doctor Sherer of Glenwood, Iowa was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William E. Welsh Monday and Tuesday of last week. On Monday evening, Feb. 22, Mrs. Guy Palmer and Mrs. William E. Welsh gave an impromptu dance at the officers' club. Mrs. Benjamin Wade entertained Wednesday evening at a chafing-dish supper for Mrs. Glaze who was the guest of Mrs. Lindsay P. Rucker. Others there were Lieut. and Mrs. Rucker, Mrs. W. L. Murphy, Miss Castle, Captain Castle, Lieutenants Guild and Howard.

Col. Samuel R. Whitall spent the first days of the week with his daughter, Mrs. Isaac Irwin, Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint arrived in Omaha the first of the week to succeed Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr as commander of the department of the Missouri. General Wint landed on the Pacific coast about two weeks ago after four years' service in the Orient. Mrs. Wint came with the General and they have taken apartments at the Paxton hotel temporarily.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 1, 1904.

The first fencing contest of the season took place at 9:30 p.m. on Saturday, Feb. 27, between the cadet and Harvard teams. The bout was placed thus late in order to admit of the lecture by Mr. Poultney Bigelow, which had been announced to begin at 8 p.m. The fencing contest was held in the gymnasium, and the result was a victory for West Point, by a score of 7-2. Honeycutt winning every bout as usual. Cornell will meet the cadets on Saturday of the present week, March 5.

The lecture by Mr. Bigelow was delivered in Cullum hall, and was in the nature of an informal talk on the subject, "What other Nations Think of Us." After the lecture a "smoker" was held at the mess at which Mr. Bigelow was introduced to the officers of the post.

The cadets are busily engaged in the rehearsal of the 100th night entertainment, which is to take place in Cullum hall on Saturday, March 5. The Howitzer will be a feature of the entertainment, which promises to be unusually fine this year. The officers' hop will be held on Thursday, instead of Friday evening this week, as the dress rehearsal for the entertainment will be held on Friday evening. The indoor meet will be held in the gymnasium on Saturday, March 12.

The Reading Club met last Thursday at Miss Newlands. "Ben Jonson" was the subject of the paper read. The Card Club met on Tuesday of the present week at Mrs. Traub's.

#### FAREWELL TO AN OLD COMRADE.

West Point, N.Y., March 1, 1904.

One of the best entertainments given this winter by some of the enlisted men and their families in this post, and that will be pleasantly remembered for many days to come by all those who participated, was the farewell party tendered Post Commissary Sergeant Lehman and Mrs. Lehman in the band practice room, nicely decorated for the purpose, on Monday, Feb. 29, by the members of the Ping Pong Club and some of their friends with their wives, Sergeants Reissmann, Dahman, Yilek, Kidwell, McGaffin, Mahedy and Carter; Musicians Meiswinkel, Peterson, Treiber, Johnson and Baird, also Corporal Smith, Privates Nelson and Bittman, Mr. George Emerick, Mr. Henry Flickenschild, the Messrs. Bessie Johnson, May Meiswinkel and Eric Dahman. The affair was started promptly a few minutes after 7 p.m. with a game of ping pong, participated in by nearly all the members of the club, terminating about 9 p.m., after which the following prizes, the result of a series of games, were awarded to the winners by Musician Peterson. First prize for gentlemen, tobacco jar, Musician

Johnson; second prize, smoking set, Corporal Smith; third prize, match holder, Private Nelson. First prize for ladies, money satchel, Mrs. Lehman. (May it always be filled with gold!); second prize, candle holder, Miss May Meiswinkel; last prize but not least, pin cushion, Miss Bessie Johnson. After the distribution of prizes tables were set and profusely decorated with flowers, and a splendid luncheon consisting of salads, sandwiches, coffee, cake and ice cream was served by the lady members of the club.

A beautiful cake, 24 inches in diameter, with the inscription "Farewell to our Comrade Lehman," was placed in front of Sergt. and Mrs. Lehman, seated at the head of the table, and at the latter part of the luncheon Sergt. and Mrs. Lehman were most agreeably surprised, when Private Nelson, of the Hospital Corps, for the members of the club, with a few well chosen words, presented them with a solid silver water pitcher and gold lined cup of beautiful workmanship. Both responded in a feeling and befitting manner, after which farewell speeches were made by Sergeant McGaffin, Sergeant Kidwell, Sergeant Carter, Sergeant Yilek, Corporal Smith and Private Bittman, wishing Sergt. and Mrs. Lehman godspeed and happiness. After the luncheon the tables were cleared and the floor prepared for dancing, which lasted until after midnight, music being kindly furnished for the occasion by Sergeant Dahman and Musician Johnson, of the band.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Feb. 27, 1904.

The Married Ladies' Card Club was entertained on Saturday evening by Mesdames Hodges, Richmond and Willyoung. Miss Girard entertained the Young Ladies' Card Club on Tuesday afternoon. Miss Rowland won the first prize, the consolation prize going to Miss Constance Clark.

A party composed of Capt. and Mrs. Bootes, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Guthrie, Misses Stevens, Rowland, Guthrie, Metts, Clark and Cresson visited the Tappan polo ranch west of San Antonio on Thursday.

Mrs. Darragh of San Antonio entertained at luncheon on Thursday. Those present from the post were Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Rosenbaum.

The reception given in honor of General Sumner on Thursday evening was a most delightful affair. The post hop room was handsomely decorated with flags, southern moss and potted plants. The receiving party consisted of General Sumner, Col. and Mrs. Hughes, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ward, Captain Pershing and Lieutenant Bowie.

About four thousand spectators witnessed the review in honor of General Sumner on Thursday morning. Miss Parks of Kansas City is the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Dickson.

Mrs. Preston entertained with an informal luncheon on Thursday. Those present were Mrs. Badger, Misses Clark, Rowland, Guthrie and Carlyle, Messrs. Carlyle, Sutton, Corke, Captain Preston and Lieutenant Kelly. Miss Peche, Maddox and Winn were the guests of a tally-ho party given by Lieutenants Graham, Hunter and Barlow on Monday afternoon.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 25, 1904.

Invitations are out for a large dance to be given by Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston at their home to-morrow evening.

Capt. William L. Kenly leaves to-day to join Mrs. Kenly in the East, where he will remain for the next four months.

One of the pleasant events of the week was the musicale given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. George B. Davis, her guests being a number of the officers and ladies of the barracks and several friends from Portland. Mrs. Davis, who sings delightfully, was assisted by Mrs. James B. Goe, Mrs. William C. Wren and Mrs. Cullen, a trio of skilful musicians whose delightful playing was much enjoyed by their audience, who also showed their appreciation of Lieutenant Screws's singing and the clever and artistic violin work of Mrs. Frederick Funston and Major James B. Goe. Mrs. Funston's talent for music is inherited, her father and mother being accomplished musicians on violin and piano.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward S. Walton held an informal reception Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Ross and Mr. Nichols, the sister and father of Mrs. Walton. They have lately arrived at the barracks from the East and expect to remain for a month or more as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Walton. Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Screws entertained a number of their friends at dinner on Tuesday. Late that evening Mrs. Screws and Miss Thorrington, her cousin, received word of the sudden death of their uncle, Mr. Winter, at San Francisco.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 29, 1904.

Capt. Charles C. Ballou, 12th Inf., has been transferred to duty with the 15th Infantry at Monterey, Cal., and has friends were glad that he did not have to accompany the 12th to the Philippines. On the return of Mrs. Ballou from New York next week they will leave for their new station.

Co. C, 26th Inf., under command of Capt. Henry M. Dichmann, and accompanied by Lieutenant Ellery Farmer, arrived at the post last week from San Antonio to relieve the battalion of the 12th, which left this week for the Philippines. The 26th will remain here until relieved by a regiment now in Manila. Captain Dichmann is in command of the post.

Mrs. Wilbur M. Deuel, of Alexandria, Va., is the guest of her brother and sister, Major and Mrs. T. H. Logan, U.S.A., at their home, near Fort Bliss. Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred Aloe, 12th Inf., who have been visiting Mrs. Aloe's parents in El Paso, left last week to join his battalion in San Francisco. Contract Surg. Charles E. MacDonald, U.S.A., arrived at the post last week and reported for duty with the 12th Infantry, which he accompanied to the Philippines.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Feb. 29, 1904.

The 3d Battalion of the 27th Infantry, lately from the Philippines, arrived on Feb. 17. They have had some severe service and are glad to get back to the United States. Among the officers were Capt. John Robertson, Lieutenants Mark Wheeler, William H. Gracie, Claude V. Fries, battalion adjutant, and Harry E. Comstock; 2d Lieutenants James M. Hobson, Jr., and B. F. Miller. Owing to the large number of recruits accommodations are somewhat crowded. A detachment of about 100 recruits will be sent away soon which will relieve matters. Owing to the large number of enlistments at about the same time the number of men in the companies will be greatly decreased in a few months. The men still had on their khaki when they arrived, but were soon issued overcoats and in a few days will get their other clothes.

Friday evening, Feb. 12, Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey gave a most delightful card party. Hearts was played and Miss Rowland Williams won the lady's prize, and Lieutenant Humphrey the gentleman's. Everyone enjoyed themselves very much.

Capt. R. C. Langdon left Feb. 27 for New York for the funeral of his brother who died a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gibbs of Chicago visited Mrs. A. Williams at this post Sunday, Feb. 28. Mrs. Gibbs is from St. Paul and is widely known in Army circles.



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Considering the race characteristics of the belligerents involved in the war in the Far East, it is fortunate, indeed, that operations are to be conducted in accordance with a written agreement designed to insure the largest attainable degree of mercy and comfort to the wounded. The International Convention relating to hospital ships, which Russia and Japan signed on July 29, 1899, stipulates that hospital ships assigned to the work of caring for the wounded, the sick or the shipwrecked shall not be subject to capture, this provision extending to vessels equipped wholly or in part by private individuals for such purposes. Neutral vessels taking or having on board sick or wounded from the ships of one belligerent are also exempt from capture by the other. The religious, medical or hospital staff of any captured ship, is inviolate and its members cannot be made prisoners of war. On leaving their ship they may take with them their instruments, apparel and other private property. They may continue to perform their functions among the members of their command as long as may be necessary and the belligerent into whose hands they have fallen must guarantee to them the full enjoyment of their pay. Soldiers and sailors who are taken on board sick or wounded, whatever their nationality, shall be protected and cared for by their captors and treated as prisoners of war. The captor shall decide whether to keep his prisoners on board, send them to a port in his own country, to a neutral port or to a hostile one. Prisoners returned to ports in their own country are forbidden to serve again during the war. European medical experts, including the British Medical Journal, predict that the mortality in the present struggle will be extremely high, especially in the naval operations, and in support of this prediction reference is made to a report on the Chino-Japanese War by the Director General of the Medical Department of the Japanese Navy, showing that during one engagement a single shell killed two medical officers and twelve men besides wounding twenty-eight others. It is said, too, that the Russians and Japanese both like to fight at close quarters, and that when the clash comes the losses will be heavy.

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**RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF OUR NAVY GUNS.**

We see it stated that Rear Admiral O'Neill, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, takes exception to our statement that our naval ordnance is inferior in velocity to foreign ordnance and declares that in muzzle velocity the guns on our ships of war compare most favorably with those on foreign ships of war. We should be glad to see the figures upon which this assertion is based. If any one questions the accuracy of the figures we have published we would refer him to the tables of the Elswick, Krupp and Canet guns facing page 120 of "Notes on Naval Progress, July, 1902." Also to the German "Taschenbuch" for 1904. The following table compares the muzzle energies of the latest United States Navy guns (before the muzzle velocity was reduced), with the best foreign guns of similar caliber, but from two to four years old:

Make	12" ft. tons	10" ft. tons	8" ft. tons	6" ft. tons
Elswick	50,250	32,804	16,390	6,777
Vickers	55,720	37,540		7,557
Canet	52,540			
Krupp	59,280			
England	46,765			
France	47,510			
Average,	52,011	35,172	16,390	7,167
Latest U.S. guns	46,246	27,304	13,002	5,838
Difference,	5,765	7,868	2,788	1,329
% of M.E. U.S. guns	12.5%	22.5%	21%	23%
Best foreign guns	59,280	37,540	16,390	7,557
Latest U.S. Guns	46,246	27,304	13,002	5,838
Difference,	13,034	10,236	2,788	1,719
% of M.E. U.S. guns	28%	38%	21%	29.4%

In the following table, based on data obtained from "Taschenbuch, 1904," a comparison is made of the latest United States naval guns (before velocity was reduced), with the best foreign guns:

Muzzle Energy					
U.S. Guns	Velocity	U.S. Navy.	Elswick.	Vic. kers.	Canet
3"	2800	754	754	1960	
4"	2900	1870	1735		
5"	2900	3503			
6"	2900	5838	6075	6240	6196
7"	2900	9646			6151
8"	2800	13602	14480	14060	15021
10"	2800	27304	28161	28160	28650
12"	2800	46246	48800	41890	53600
					53729
					59280

This table shows that the latest types of U.S. guns are from 12.5 to 29.5 per cent. less efficient than the average of similar foreign guns, and from 21 per cent. to 38 per cent. less efficient than the best similar foreign guns; also that in no single instance is the designed muzzle energy of the latest United States naval gun (not considering the recent reduction in I.V. ordered), as great as its corresponding caliber of foreign guns; and as previously explained, the inferiority of our guns has been further increased by diminishing the muzzle velocity from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent. In all cases where a blank exists in the table it signifies not an omission, but that the foreign firm in question does not manufacture guns of the caliber under consideration.

These figures are certainly convincing. They show that, whether we consider one caliber or all calibers of guns, we are very much behind foreign navies in ordnance. It is true that we are comparing our 40-caliber 12-inch guns with foreign 50-caliber 12-inch guns, but the comparison is between our latest and most powerful 12-inch with the average of the most powerful 12-inch guns of various manufactures abroad. The question as to whether the Bureau of Ordnance is wise in refusing to manufacture 50-caliber 12-inch guns is a technical one upon which we do not feel disposed to express our opinion. We insist, however, that the American people



have a right to expect that those entrusted with the manufacture of naval ordnance shall supply guns for the American Navy that are as powerful, caliber for caliber, as foreign guns. Is the Bureau any less responsible for the fighting inferiority of our battleships because it has persisted in building guns that are shorter than those of other navies? Manifestly not. The only question to be considered is, "Are our latest guns as powerful as the latest guns of corresponding caliber abroad?" Figures show that they are not, and whatever may be the explanations of this fact, so long as the fact remains the Bureau of Ordnance must remain open to the grave criticism of not keeping abreast of the times. The question as to whether our ordnance is abreast of foreign ordnance can be determined only by a comparison of guns now being manufactured in the United States with those now being manufactured abroad. If examination proves that the best guns of the various calibers now being manufactured by the Bureau of Ordnance are inferior to the best guns now being manufactured abroad, no further comparison is needed to demonstrate the fact that we are now inferior to the foreign gun-makers in the development of our ordnance. In any fair consideration of the relative efficiency of guns, the usual principle of comparison must be accepted: That is, the effective power of the guns must be compared by calculating their muzzle energy, or striking force, which takes into account the weight of the projectile and the velocity given to it.

Secretary Moody proposes that the ordnance questions shall receive the most careful investigation. With this end in view he has issued orders to Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill, at present Chief of Ordnance, sending him abroad to investigate ordnance conditions there. Admiral O'Neill is to leave for Europe immediately upon his retirement, when, as has been announced, he will be succeeded as Chief of Ordnance by Admiral Converse. It is intended that Admiral O'Neill shall make a special investigation of the armor question abroad and ascertain once and for all if the United States is obtaining as good armor plate as that manufactured in Europe. The question of price of armor plate will also be investigated. Admiral O'Neill will also devote considerable time to investigating the foreign guns and powders with a view, if possible, to throwing light upon the inferiority of our naval guns.

#### MORE ORDNANCE OFFICERS NEEDED.

Brig. Gen. Wm. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., has submitted to the Chief of Staff, and the latter has turned over to the Third Division of the General Staff, the draft of a bill to provide additional officers for the Ordnance Department of the Army. The text of the measure is as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., that the Ordnance Department of the Army shall consist of one Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of brigadier general, seven colonels, ten lieutenant colonels, twenty-one majors, twenty-three captains, and twenty-three first lieutenants; and the enlisted men, including ordnance sergeants, as now authorized by law.

"Sec. 2. That details to the Ordnance Department under the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, may be made from the Army at large, from the grade in which the vacancy exists, or from the grade below: Provided, That no officer shall be so detailed except upon the recommendation of a board of ordnance officers after at least one examination, which shall be open to competition: and provided further, that officers so detailed in grades below that of lieutenant colonel shall not be again eligible for such detail until after they shall have served for at least one year out of that Department."

In an elaborate memorandum accompanying his draft of the proposed bill General Crozier deals at length with the embarrassing conditions with which the Ordnance Department is confronted. He points out that it is impossible to fill the personnel of the organization under present laws without abandoning the standard which has been heretofore maintained, and that even if it could be done, there would not be enough officers to perform the increasing duties of the Department. There is moreover a disadvantageous proportion between the numbers of officers in the different grades which should be readjusted by additional legislation. General Crozier's views on the whole subject are substantially the same as those expressed in his annual reports for 1902 and 1903, and the only change of condition that has taken place in the Ordnance Department since the date of his last report is that the vacancies have increased to twenty-one, of which nineteen are due to ordinary causes and two to details made to the General Staff. Attention is called to the fact that the proposed measure of relief makes no invasion of the rights or privileges of any person whatever and entails no additional expense of any kind. It simply places the opportunity for duty in the Ordnance Department within the reach of those to whom it would be an advantage. The development of our coast defenses, the need of providing equipment for the militia, the increasing supply of ordnance required for both the Army and Navy, the manufacture and inspection of materials at arsenals and other depots, the administrative duties in the War Department, all combine to impose a growing burden of labor upon the officers of the Ordnance Department. To these exacting tasks must be added that of providing instructors in ordnance and gunnery for an increased corps of cadets at the Military Academy. General Crozier believes it would be to the advantage of the Service if at least two officers of the Ordnance Department

were sent abroad as military attachés, thus enabling them to gather technical and other information which is greatly needed. He also holds that there should always be present at the headquarters of each general commanding a department, in time of peace, an Ordnance officer who should be a member of the staff of the commanding general, and that in time of war an Ordnance officer should be attached to the staff of every division commander and another to every Army corps. General Crozier's whole discussion is so clear that it leaves no ground for objection to the slight increase in the Ordnance Department which his bill proposes.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL.

While we have no objection to make to the personnel of the commission appointed by the President to direct the construction of the Panama Canal, there is great surprise in military circles that none of its members was chosen from the Engineer Corps of the Army. There has been an impression all along that a place on the commission would be tendered either to Brig. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, retired, or to Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, both of whom, besides being engineer officers of the highest ability, have had extended experience on the Isthmus and are exceptionally familiar with the constructive requirements of the canal project. It is well known that General Abbot in particular, because of his experience on the Mississippi River Commission and in connection with the Panama Canal, has a broader knowledge of the engineering problems to be solved than any other engineer in the country, and that the experience of General Hains in waterway improvement, here in the United States especially, qualifies him for useful service in the canal enterprise.

The law authorizing the commission provides that four of its seven members shall be men skilled in the science of engineering, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army and one an officer of the Navy, but as finally made up the body is virtually a board of eminent engineers, six of its members having distinguished themselves in great engineering projects. The membership of the commission is as follows: Chairman, Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., retired, District of Columbia; Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., retired, District of Columbia; William Barclay Parsons, New York; William H. Burr, New York; Benjamin M. Harrod, Louisiana; Carl Ewald Grunsky, California; Frank J. Hecker, Michigan. Of these gentlemen Mr. Hecker is the only one who is not skilled in engineering science, but he is a man of large affairs whose ability and experience strongly equip him for usefulness in directing the financial operations of the canal enterprise.

Admiral Walker's fitness for the chairmanship is manifest to everybody. He has been longer and more closely identified with the general project of an isthmian canal and is perhaps more thoroughly acquainted with the physical conditions to be dealt with in building such a waterway than any other man in the country. His familiarity with the character and requirements of the undertaking, his thorough knowledge of the geological, climatic and political problems to be encountered and his great ability as an engineer all distinguish him as thoroughly equipped to lead the commission charged with the responsible work of canal construction. Nor is the appointment of General Davis as the Army member of the commission less commendable. As a military commander accustomed to the control of large bodies of men, and because of his experience in connection with the Nicaragua Canal project, General Davis has abundantly demonstrated his fitness for the duties of the important post to which he has been assigned. The civilian members, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Burr, Mr. Harrod and Mr. Grunsky, are all engineer experts of proved character and ability who, together with Admiral Walker, General Davis and Mr. Hecker, constitute a working body to whom the world may confidently look for practical results on the Isthmus. It would have been well, however, if the canal could have been kept under that thorough system of public accountability which characterizes our Corps of Army Engineers, and which has secured for them the confidence of all parties.

The General Staff of the Army, in connection with its revision of the Army Regulations has had under consideration the simplification of methods of administration. To this end the authority of division, department and post commanders has been largely increased, thus reducing greatly the large mass of papers that heretofore have required the action of the War Department in Washington. Some of these changes have been already promulgated in General Orders and all will be included in the revised Army Regulations. The following are some of the more important items: Giving department commanders final action upon requisitions for all materials issuable under Army Regulations, sending them for supply to general supply depots previously designated by the chiefs of supply departments; also upon all annual inspection reports made on March 1 each year, upon special estimates not exceeding \$200 for any one estimate payable from R.S., I.E. and A.T., if from B. & Q. the emergency estimate to cover only damages from storms or fires, and authority over the expenditure of allotments for extra duty pay in their departments; substituting for the board of survey a surveying officer and thus making one officer responsible for recommended action instead of three; giving department commanders authority to take final action upon all extra issues of

fuel and kerosene oil, and upon issues of stationery and horse medicines, and requiring abstracts of such issues only to be forwarded with returns; simplifying the dropping by the accountable officer of public animals that die from sickness or accident, and the method of accounting for ordnance property required to accompany recruits and casualties; giving a surveying officer authority to act on unserviceable property of no salable value and subject to the approval of the commanding officer to destroy it.

With no thought of questioning the kindness of the purposes animating those persons who oppose the restoration of the Army canteen, we commend to their thoughtful consideration the case of the three enlisted men of the 100th Company of United States Coast Artillery, who have died at Fort Terry this week, as a result of drinking wood alcohol. Since the canteen was abolished many soldiers stationed at various Army posts have resorted to all sorts of expedients to obtain alcoholic stimulants, and the tragic affair at Fort Terry is simply a case in point. In nine cases out of ten a soldier who wants alcoholic stimulants and can pay the price, will get them in one way or another; but if he cannot pay he frequently resorts to the use of mixtures not prepared as beverages, but containing more or less alcohol, such as ginger extracts, hair tonics and diluted shellac. The effect, both physical and moral, of the use of these preparations is debasing in the extreme, and if indulged in to excess, is fatal in a majority of cases. Had there been at Fort Terry a clean, orderly, attractive canteen where soldiers were permitted to purchase a limited quantity of pure beer or light wine, the chances are that the three men who have died, and the two others who are critically ill from the effects of drinking a highly poisonous form of alcohol, would be to-day alive and fit for duty. We cannot but regard them as victims of a pernicious and irrational system.

There is great interest in Canadian military circles in the possibility that Great Britain may yet be dragged into the Russo-Japanese war, the belief being that such an event would draw extensively upon the military resources of Canada. If Great Britain should become involved, she would naturally desire to withdraw her regular troops from the Dominion for service elsewhere, and that would turn over to Canada the whole task of defending her Eastern and Western coasts. It is understood that inquiries have already been instituted to ascertain how many men are available for the purpose indicated and as to the time required to mobilize them. Lord Dundonald, commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces, is quoted to the effect that the force now available does not exceed 60,000. One effect of British participation in the war in the Far East would probably be to hasten the organization of the proposed Canadian military system with an enlisted strength of 100,000 which the people of the Dominion have been urging ever since the splendid work of their troops in South Africa. It is clear that England is resolved that if war must come it shall not find her unprepared. The maneuvers at Halifax, referred to last week, have shown that many of the guns mounted there are unsuitable for the work required of them, and they will therefore be replaced with others.

Of importance to Artillery officers is the recommendation made to the Chief of Staff by General Story, Chief of Artillery, that officers of the Artillery Corps every three years, if the exigencies of the Service permit, be given a change of station and command. The recommendation of General Story, which will probably govern the action of the War Department in making assignments of Artillery officers in the future, contemplates the division of the United States into two sections, north and south. It is proposed that an officer of the heavy Artillery shall serve three years in, for instance, the southern section, and that he shall then be transferred to some station in the northern section, thus giving him a change of scene and climate. The recommendation has met with the approval of the Chief of Staff.

A reference to the report of the sub-committee on the Army Appropriation bill appearing elsewhere shows that the sub-committee recommended the restoration to the bill of the proviso originally attached to the bill in the House and stricken out on a point of order, which consolidates the Adjutant General's Office with the Record and Pension office. The proviso, as reported by the sub-committee, provides: "That the officers of said consolidated department shall be subject to the supervision of the Chief of Staff in all matters relating to the command, discipline or administration of the existing military establishment." The words in italics have been added. The bill was better as it stood; the proposed amendment is fruitful in suggestions of friction between the Chief of Staff and the Military Secretary, and of a conflict of authority, which should never be permitted in a military establishment. The bill is also amended to provide that the military secretary "shall hereafter have the rank of major general and the second senior of said officers shall hereafter have the rank of brigadier general."

Notwithstanding the fact that the 3d Infantry is not to go to the Isthmus of Panama, no change has been made in the orders to the 27th Infantry, which will join the 3d Infantry at its present station.



## BREVETS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4164) to amend Section 1209 of the Revised Statutes, recommend that the bill, with the following amendments, do pass: Strike out lines 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1209. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may confer commissions by brevet for gallant and distinguished conduct on the part of commissioned officers of the Army in war and in the presence of the enemy, or in armed conflict in and during the China relief expedition or the insurrection in the Philippines, stating the time and place of such gallant and distinguished conduct.

The committee say in their report: "It appears that under existing law brevet commissions for distinguished conduct in public service on the part of commissioned officers of the Army in time of war and in the presence of the enemy can only be conferred during the war period. In other words, no matter how gallant and distinguished the conduct of an officer may have been, and no matter how well he may have earned a brevet commission, it is impossible to confer it upon him after the termination of the war period. If, for any reason, a case and its merits shall not have been brought to the attention of the President prior to the termination of the war, it is impossible to acknowledge the services by the award of a brevet commission. But the pressure of business in the Army and in the War Department that exists in time of war makes it impossible to investigate prior to the termination of the war all the cases of distinguished gallantry that are reported. This being so, many deserving officers must go without recognition of their services; and it is to remedy this evident injustice that your committee recommend the enactment of the legislation proposed in the accompanying bill as amended. The law governing the award of brevet commissions and the construction placed by your committee upon that law are fully set forth in Senate Document No. 195, Fifty-seventh Congress, second session, which is made a part of this report."

We give some further extracts from the report to the Fifty-seventh Congress, part of which was quoted by Col. E. H. Crowder in his memorandum report on the subject, which we published Feb. 20, page 656. The Congressional report says:

"If there is any authority at all for the issue of brevet commissions at the present time, it must be found in Section 1209 of the Revised Statutes. But this section merely authorizes the President to confer brevet commissions 'in time of war.' If there be any doubt as to the meaning of this section, it is proper to consult the statute from which the section was derived (United States v. Bowen, 100 U.S., 508; Victor v. Arthur, 104 U.S., 498). That statute is the act approved March 1, 1869 (15 Stat. L., 281), Section 2 of which provides that 'from and after the passage of this act commissions by brevet shall only be conferred in time of war.' \* \* \* It is evident, therefore, that the President is prohibited by law from conferring brevet commissions upon anyone at the present time, except for service against hostile Indians, unless the present time is a 'time of war.'"

"It has been contended, in support of the pending brevet nominations, that an opinion of the Attorney General of April 24, 1869 (13 Opin., p. 31), was to the effect that brevet commissions might be issued other than in time of war. The Attorney General expressed no such opinion. He merely held that certain 'brevet promotions made [i.e., brevet commissions issued] during the existence of Indian hostilities for distinguished service in the presence of the enemy are to be deemed as made in time of war within the meaning of the statute.' The Attorney General evidently considered that Indian hostilities, sufficient to constitute a state of war within the meaning of the statute, were in progress at the time when he rendered his opinion. If any of the brevet commissions then under consideration were issued when Indian hostilities were not in progress, they were issued in disregard of the Attorney General's opinion and in violation of law."

"It has also been contended that the Attorney General interpreted the act of March 1, 1869, providing that 'from and after the passage of this act commissions by brevet shall only be conferred in time of war,' as if the words 'for services rendered' preceded the words 'in time of war.' This contention is sheer nonsense. A glance at the Attorney General's opinion shows clearly that he recognized the fact that Congress had positively prohibited the issue of brevet commissions except in time of war, but that he held that the existence of Indian hostilities constituted a time of war. \* \* \*

"The issue of brevet commissions in 1900 and 1901 was not only without authority of law, but was in direct violation of law, unless it was a 'time of war' when these commissions were actually conferred. In all probability the nominations for these appointments were made to and confirmed by the Senate without the attention of either the Executive or the Senate being called to the law in the case. But, however this may be, it is not the making or confirming of brevet nominations that is prohibited by the law. It is the actual conferring of the brevet commissions—an Executive act—that is prohibited in time of peace."

"But, as before stated, no evidence has been found to show that the War Department has placed any such 'long continued, practical interpretation' upon the statute, or that for fully thirty years prior to 1900 any person dreamed of reading into that statute words that nullify one of its most important provisions. So far as can be ascertained, no brevet commissions were issued under the general law (Sec. 1209, Rev. Stat.) from 1870 to 1900. All those that were issued during that period appear to have been issued under the limited act of Feb. 27, 1890, for service against hostile Indians."

"The records of Congress show conclusively that, with the exception of confirming the brevet nominations made in 1900 and 1901, the Senate has at no time in the past thirty years indicated its concurrence in the view that either the act of Feb. 27, 1890, or Section 1209, Revised Statutes, authorizes the conferring of brevet commissions in time of peace. On the contrary, the records show clearly that the military committees of both the Senate and the House of Representatives have taken the opposite view of the law. \* \* \*

"But even if it were a fact, which it is not, that the Senate, the Attorney General, and the War Department have continuously construed the act of March 1, 1869, from the date of its approval to the present time, as authorizing the conferring of brevet commissions in time of peace, that fact would not justify further acquiescence in a construction that plainly nullifies one of the most important features of the law in question. There is no doubt that the law of March 1, 1869, as embodied in Section 1209 of the Revised Statutes, was intended to prohibit, and does prohibit, the conferring of brevet com-

missions in time of peace, notwithstanding the fact that such commissions may have been earned by service rendered in time of war."

"The only question to be decided, therefore, in connection with the pending brevet nominations is whether the present is a 'time of war' within the meaning of the statute. With regard to that question there can be no reasonable doubt. No hostilities of any description are in progress within the United States. The President, by his proclamation of July 4, 1902, declared that peace had been established in all parts of the Philippine Archipelago except in the country inhabited by the Moro tribes. Although no proclamation declaring that peace exists in the Moro country has yet been issued, the hostilities that were in progress there, and appear to have ceased were at no time of such a character as to be dignified by being called a war. They were no more serious or extensive than many of the Indian disturbances that have occurred within the United States, and, as before stated, it has long been the practice of the Senate not to regard such disturbances as constituting a state of war within the meaning of the act of March 1, 1869."

## STREAKED METAL IN GUNS.

A despatch to the New York Herald from Washington says: "In its investigation of the recent accident in which the muzzles of two 8-inch guns on the Iowa were blown off, the Naval Board, of which Capt. J. H. Dayton is the head, has made some startling discoveries. It is asserted that the forgings from which these two guns were built were once rejected as defective, and that later they were made into guns by express order of the then chief of ordnance, Capt. W. T. Sampson. The forgings were sent to the Washington Navy Yard, Captain Jewell was then superintendent of the naval gun factory. The forgings had a somewhat unusual appearance. The metal was marked by sand specks. In accordance with the policy of the gun factory, Capt. T. F. Jewell declined to proceed with their manufacture. A board was ordered to inspect the forgings, and a member of the board now investigating the Iowa accident is authority for the statement that this board decided the sand specks were not indicative of or due to weakness in the metal. The question then became one of how much sand speck should be permitted in a forging. Captain Sampson, it is stated, exercised his discretion as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance to direct that the manufacture of the guns be proceeded with. It is pointed out as remarkable that these guns should be the only ones of their caliber to display weakness. They did not explode at the same time. One of the guns, both being in the same turret, had its muzzle blown off. The captain of the Iowa then directed that all the other 8-inch guns on the ship be fired with similar charges of powder. This was done, and orders were then given to fire the companion to the bursted gun. This round resulted in the demolition of the muzzle of the second gun."

There has been some trouble with the forgings for Army guns, and we presume with those for the Navy, because of the appearance of streaks in the finished hoops. The steel men declare that it is impossible to prevent them. The illustrations which follow, from the War Department "Report on the Tests of Metal" for 1902, show the weakening effect of these streaks. Their appearance is indicated in the second cut. The other cut illustrates the difference in strength between the two hoops, one with streaked metal and the other without. It shows the appearance of the two hoops after being subjected to hydraulic pressure to the bursting limit. The report of these comparative tests says:

"Each hoop endured a stress 2,000 and 3,000 pounds per square inch, respectively, below the elastic limit, repeated 500 times, without sensible permanent set in diameter. The elastic limit of each hoop under hydrostatic test coincided with the minimum value found in the specimen tests of the metal. In ultimate bursting strength the streaked hoop showed a deficiency over the specimen tests; the unstreaked hoop showed an excess in strength over the specimen tests. The numerical values obtained were as follows:

## HYDROSTATIC TESTS.

	Streaked	Unstreaked
	per square inch.	per square inch.
Elastic limit.....	54,000	56,000
Ultimate strength.....	91,051	125,889
Elongation (circumferential) p. c.	3.92	18.5

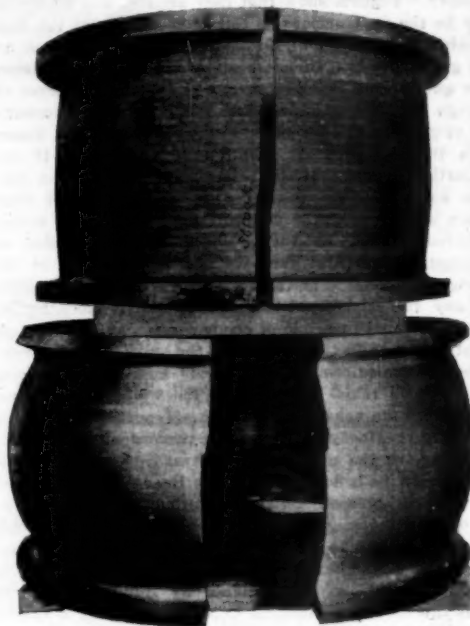
"In circumferential elongation the relation of the hydrostatic to the specimen tests was similar to the results on ultimate strength. There was a deficiency of elongation displayed by the streaked hoop; an excess of elongation displayed by the unstreaked hoop with reference to the specimen tests of the metal."

A noticeable feature in the illustrations is the bulging of the unstreaked hoop before fracture, which is not apparent in the streaked specimen. This indicates a gradual yielding to the pressure in the perfect hoop instead of the sudden giving way of brittle metal in the streaked hoop. It is stated in the report that the presence of streaks exerted a marked influence on the ultimate strength and elongation of the metal. The actual bursting strength of the unstreaked hoop was 34,838 pounds per square inch above that of the streaked one, or corrected for the difference in the specimen tests of the metal, the above 27,238 pounds per square inch. Under the corrected figures the strength of the streaked hoop is 77 per cent. that of the unstreaked. Compared with their respective tensile specimens the following values appear: Streaked hoop, deficiency in strength, 11,349 pounds per square inch; unstreaked hoop, excess in strength, 15,889 pounds per square inch; the streaked hoop has 88.9 per cent. the strength of the specimen test; the unstreaked hoop has 114.1 per cent. the strength of the specimen test. The elongation of the streaked hoop was 26.1 per cent. that of the specimen test; the elongation of the unstreaked hoop was 154.1 per cent. that of the specimen test. The excess in strength and elongation of the unstreaked hoop over the specimen test is attributed to the reinforcing influence of the flanges left on the ends of the hoop to reinforce its strength over the hydraulic packings. The deficiency in strength and elongation of the streaked hoop over the specimen test is attributed to the presence of streaks in the metal."

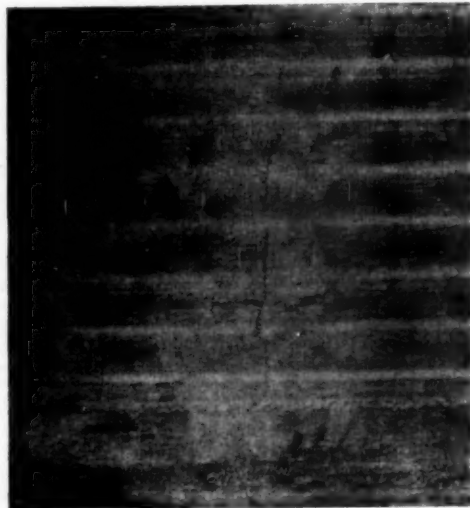
"Streaks on the inside were not abreast those visible on the outside of the hoop. The several streaks acquired greater prominence after pressures were applied which strained the metal beyond the elastic limit. Prior to the application of such pressures the general surface of the

hoop was smooth, and apparently so remained up to the time of reaching the elastic limit. Under high interior pressures a roughness appeared at the streaks, the metal on one side rising slightly above the general surface, opening fissures which dipped obliquely, some in one direction and some in the opposite way. After the fracture of the hoop it was found that the metal at the principal streak was affected for a distance of about ".15, penetrating to a depth of ".04."

"In the principal streak and also in three other cases there were sections of continuous metal between ends



Streaked and Unstreaked Hoops After Fracture, Showing The Comparative Ultimate Distortion of The Two. The Upper Hoop, 1799 B3, Streaked. The Lower Hoop, 1799 B4, Unstreaked.



Appearance of Streaked Hoop 1799 B3. After Hoop Had Been Loaded With 66,000 Lbs. Per Sq. In. Tension. Rupture Subsequently Occurred At This Streak.

of open cracks. All of the streaks here referred to were of the type in which continuity of the metal is wanting, that is, they were seams existing in the steel. In addition to those measured, there were others of a less pronounced order which were not sensibly affected by stresses above the elastic limit of the steel. There were faint nebulous patches occasionally found—clusters of minute, irregular-shaped cavities."

## TYPES OF GREAT FIGHTING SHIPS.

For fifty years the conclusion as to the best type of fighting ships has been temporary; premiership has lasted only until the next ship was laid down and instead of types which last from generation to generation as in the days of the old sailing frigates, the world now builds vessels which begin to be obsolete before they are launched and which count a quarter of a century as the limit of their usefulness except as targets. In 1900 Great Britain called a ship of 12,950 tons displacement the Goliath; to-day the talk is of a minimum of 10,000 tons as essential to an effective ship and the contemplation of eighteen thousand tons of displacement excites no apprehension as to the creation of a monstrosity."

While it is true that Italy completed the Italia and Lepanto of over 14,000 tons each as long ago as 1884 and 1887, respectively, it is only within a comparatively few years that effective naval construction has crept above the ten thousand ton mark and of the forty-eight ships in the lists of the naval powers of the world of above 14,000 tons but thirteen were completed previous to 1900, while twenty-two are still uncompleted. Although there is no expression of sentiment this year in favor of 13,000 ton battleships as more handy and serviceable, under varying conditions, than those that mark the maximum of opinion in their favor last year and two of the battleships ordered were of 13,000 tons. The new authorization, that of the present session of Congress, will be of the American maximum, 16,000 tons, and it is doubtful if more battleships of the smaller dimension will be asked for, though the completion of the Idaho and Mississippi and their use may develop excellencies



that will sustain the views of the prominent naval men who urged the type.

War ships need four things, armor, armament, speed and coal capacity. The order in importance of these requirements is debatable and the subject of constant discussion. If all are to be secured at a maximum in one ship, she must be a big ship; but as the size increases the weights run up tremendously for accessories, and demands for higher speed and gun power correspondingly increase so that the contest of speed versus fighting qualities seems likely to continue indefinitely. For example, no ship of a displacement of 16,000 tons could be constructed which would have the maximum in each detail which is shown collectively by the ships of the world built and building of over 14,000 tons. To concentrate in one ship the maximum speed, coal carrying capacity, armor and armament exhibited by type vessels, each having one of these characteristics, would be an impossibility within the limit of displacement set and would require modifications of construction which would advance the standard of size, creating new problems and limitations, and so on, indefinitely.

Thus entirely against the volition of naval experts and constructors a dividing line is set; the more speed and coal endurance the less armor and armament, and vice versa. If fighting qualities are preferred to speed, the battleship type results, with moderate engine power and thick armor and great guns. If great engine power is provided for, the reduction in weight must come in lessened thickness of armor and less armored area and in a lighter and less powerful battery. In this case the resultant type is that of the armored cruiser.

The contrast between the weight-carrying battleship and the speed-carrying armored cruiser is exceptionally well shown in a comparison of the British ships King Edward, launched in 1903, and class, and the Drake, finished in 1902. The Drake has 14,100 tons displacement against 16,350 tons of the King Edward class; is longer, 500 feet against 425; narrower, 71 feet against 79, and has less draft, 26 feet against 26 3-4. The distinctive differences, however, lie in the engine powers and the armor and armament. The Drake has an indicated horsepower of 30,557; the King Edward class but 18,000 horsepower. The Drake is credited with a speed of 23 knots and the King Edward class is expected to attain 18. Eight hundred men form the complement of the battleship and the added engine room force of the Drake brings her complement up to 900.

If the maximum of each characteristic is taken as 100, the relative standing of the two ships is shown in the following table. The coal capacity taken is the normal of 1,250 tons for the Drake and 950 for the King Edward class:

Characteristic	Drake, A.C.	King Edward, B.S.
Length	100.0	85.0
Beam	91.0	100.0
Draft	97.5	100.0
Displacement	86.1	100.0
Horsepower	100.0	58.8
Speed	100.0	78.2
Coal capacity	100.0	75.0
Complement	100.0	83.5
	774.6	688.5

This comparison is intended to suggest no more than the relation of the two types to a vessel having these maximum characteristics, that is, length, 500 feet; beam, 78 feet; draft, 26 3-4 feet; displacement, 16,350 tons; horsepower, 30,557; speed, 23 knots; coal capacity, 1,250 tons; complement, 900 men. That such a vessel is an impossibility under present conditions is not material, as the object is to show how characteristics vary on one side or the other as speed or fighting qualities are chosen. It is, for example, interesting to note that 78.2 of speed may be secured with 58.8 of horsepower, and as this comparison is carried into armor and armament it will be seen how the extra five knots of speed, by requiring proportionately much greater horsepower, are penalized by the rapid increase of percentage afforded by superior battery power and defensive armor.

In the matter of armament, the King Edward class with four 12-inch, four 9.2-inch, and ten 6-inch guns has in each example a total muzzle energy of the battery combined of 263,290 foot tons, while the Drake with two 9.2-inch and sixteen 6-inch guns has a total muzzle energy of 108,048 foot tons, or, taking the first figure as 100, of 40.9 per cent. of the King Edward class in this characteristic. In armor, taking the belt and side armor only, the King Edward class has nine inches on the belt and eight inches on the side; the Drake six inches on the belt and two on the side. The average may be represented as eight and one-half inches and four inches respectively, or as 100 and 47.0. If, in order to carry out the formerly suggested comparison, these figures are added to the table already given, the result is this:

	Drake.	King Edward class.
Total given above	774.6	688.5
Armament	40.9	100.0
Armor	47.0	100.0
	821.5	888.5

That is to say the possibility is suggested of getting in 1,000 parts high gunpower and high defensive qualities at a less penalizing ratio than high horsepower and speed.

The comparison between the Connecticut, the latest battleship type of the United States and which will be the type of the battleship authorized by this session of Congress, and the Tennessee, representing American ideas of an armored cruiser which will be followed also in the new construction, may be respectively made with a suppositions ship with the combined maximum characteristics of the British battleship and cruiser types. The maximum ship would be as follows: Length, 500 feet; beam, 78 feet; draft, 26 3-4 feet; displacement, 16,350 tons; horsepower, 30,557; speed, 23 knots; coal, 1,250 tons; complement, 900 men; armor, average thickness belt and side, 8.5 inches; armament, 263,290 foot tons. Ten items, each one hundred, equalling 1,000.

The Connecticut would compare as follows: 50 feet, or 10 per cent. less in length; 1 foot, or 1.1 less in beam; equal draft of 26 3-4 feet; 350 tons less in displacement, 21 per cent. less than maximum; less horsepower by 14,057 tons, or 45.7 per cent.; 5 knots less in speed, equal to loss of 21.8 per cent.; carries 350 tons, or 28 per cent. less coal; has 85 less men, or 9.5 per cent.; but the average thickness of armor is 1.25 inches, or 14.7 per cent. greater, and the energy of the combined battery is 146,256 foot tons, or 51.7 greater, and the total comparison brings the battleship of the United States to 567.7 out of a total 1,000 points as compared with the English maximum.

A similar comparison of the Tennessee to the maximum shows the relation to the maximum characteristics. It is especially worth noting that in the Tennessee 81.8

of the maximum horsepower gives 95.6 of the maximum speed. The detailed comparison is given in the following table:

Characteristics	Maximum	Connecticut	Tennessee
		Exact	P.C. Exact
Length (feet)	500	450	500
Beam	78	77	98.9
Draft	26.75	26.75	100.0
Displacement (tons)	16,350	16,000	14,500
Horsepower	30,557	18,500	25,000
Speed (knots)	23	18	22
Coal (tons)	1,250	900	72.0
Complement (men)	900	815	845
Av. of armor (inches)	8.5	9.75	11.47
Armament (ft. t.)	263,290	409,546	151.7 240,558
		567.7	875.2

The comparison of the four ships by percentage would be as follows:

Characteristics	King Edward	Connecticut	Drake	Tennessee
Length	85.0	90.0	100.0	100.4
Beam	100.0	98.9	100.0	92.2
Draft	100.0	100.0	97.5	94.2
Displacement	100.0	97.9	86.1	88.6
Horsepower	58.8	54.3	100.0	81.8
Speed	78.2	78.2	100.0	95.6
Coal	75.0	72.0	100.0	72.0
Complement	83.5	90.5	100.0	93.8
Armor	100.0	114.7	47.0	64.7
Armament	100.0	151.7	40.9	91.3
	888.5	967.7	821.5	875.2

The comparison would seem to show that the United States has been able to develop higher battery power and armor protection on equivalent ships than is shown in the British types, which show greater horsepower, but not a corresponding superiority in speed. The conclusion that horsepower costs more in the sacrifice of other characteristics than battery power and increased defense is in evidence throughout the comparisons.

It has been assumed for the purpose of this comparison that the characteristics given are of equal tactical importance. If this assumption were available for other than comparison merely, something as to comparative efficiency might be deduced. There are so many reasons, however, why this assumption is not accurate in the latter view that it would be useless to attempt to draw conclusions except as above given, and with the further not unsatisfactory conclusion that the naval construction of the United States does not at all suffer by comparison with British results.

#### ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS ON TORPEDO CRAFT.

As a result of the effective use of torpedoes and torpedo craft by the Japanese at Port Arthur there has been a world-wide increase of interest in the question as to the value of those implements of naval warfare, and this interest has found expression here in our own country in important modifications in the approved designs of warship construction. The renewed discussion of this subject has brought to light two highly significant papers addressed to the Secretary of the Navy six years ago by Theodore Roosevelt, at that time Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The first of these communications, dated Feb. 8, 1898, called the Secretary's attention to the reports of our naval attachés on the system of the Elswick submerged torpedo tubes for battleships. These reports dwelt on the fact that everywhere abroad the lighter type of battleship was being built with a submerged tube, it being considered extremely dangerous to use the above-water tube. "Whether or not this danger is exaggerated," Mr. Roosevelt went on to say, "the fact remains that it does undoubtedly exist, and that the feeling about it is so intense that many naval officers say they would rather have the torpedo in the hold of the vessel than in the above-water tubes when going into action." All of our battleships built and building are fitted with, or are planned for, above-water tubes. It is too late to change these tubes on the Kearsarge and Kentucky, I fear, but it seems to me that every effort should be made, even at the cost of a considerable increase of expense and rearrangement of internal plans, to fit out the Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin with these submerged tubes. Undoubtedly there will be some complaint in Congress, and in the public press, about the increase of cost; but the complaints will be unjust, and if we do not put in submerged tubes there will be a much louder and more just complaint later that we have failed to build ships as perfect as we should. These vessels should be as good as any of their type abroad."

The second of Mr. Roosevelt's letters, bearing date of Feb. 18, 1898, submits to the Secretary of the Navy certain information received through the Chief of the Bureau of Intelligence of the Navy Department relating to the torpedo-boat service of the French and German navies. This information relates partly to the conditions under which a German torpedo-boat was lost in 1897, and partly to an investigation instituted by the French Admiralty to ascertain the causes of the multitude of accidents in the French Mediterranean torpedo-squadron. That squadron consisted of fifty-one torpedo-boats, fourteen of which were in reserve and thirty-seven in commission, yet of those in commission only nine were available, owing to casualties which the other twenty-eight had suffered while practicing. As to the responsibility for these mishaps, the admiral of the squadron reported that the fault was to be sought in the instruments themselves, and not in those who handled them; and in dwelling on the unexpected mishaps befalling torpedo-boats which were apparently in the best condition, he added: "There is no sure guarantee that any torpedo-boat is in good condition. You might try all the torpedo-boats to-day, and out of the twenty that have behaved well, there will perhaps be ten to-morrow that will fail, if only by reason of the fatigue they have undergone in the trial. The torpedo-boat is a delicate instrument, imperfectly understood, of insufficient resistance." The admiral added that the personnel of the torpedo squadron was insufficient in numbers, that it needed additional drill practice, and that that practice should be provided even if it required the sacrifices of a few torpedo-boats, using them for the drill.

Mr. Roosevelt then proceeded to show that experiences of the French and Germans in the manipulation of torpedo craft had been curiously paralleled by our own up to that time. "During the last six months," he said, "we have had for the first time a torpedo-boat flotilla, and we have for the first time thoroughly tested the boats by long voyages and individual and squadron drills, under all conditions of weather, off every kind of coast. The two things brought out most clearly by these tests

are, first, the very great benefit accruing from the actual handling of the boats and, secondly, the extreme fragility of the boats. Nothing but practice will teach a man how to get the best work out of a torpedo-boat. In the event of trouble, our torpedo-boat flotilla will be infinitely more efficient because the boats have been tried in every way during the last six months, for the officers and men aboard them now know their own duties no less than the capacities and limitations of the craft. On the other hand, it is no less evident that the margin of safety in these boats is exceedingly small. In the effort to attain the maximum of speed at the sacrifice of everything else, the structure has been made so delicate that accidents continually occur if the boats are driven hard, or if they get into a heavy seaway, while the scantling is so light that to scrape a dock or touch a shoal may mean rather serious temporary injury."

In view of the facts cited Mr. Roosevelt urged the Department to consider whether, in building boats thereafter, it would not be well to sacrifice two or three knots of speed in each type for the sake of getting heavier scantling and machinery less apt to get out of order. In considering this question, he continued, it would be necessary to get, not only the carefully prepared opinion of the Board on Construction, but also the opinions of Commander—then Lieutenant Commander—Kimball, U. S. N., and of all other officers who had been in charge of torpedo-boats. Then followed a general discussion of the elements of speed and fragility in torpedo-boats, Mr. Roosevelt's conclusion being that it would be unwise to seek a further increase of speed under conditions that would mean an immense increase in fragility. He continued: "Experience with the torpedo-boat, in foreign navies no less than in our own, shows that while under favorable circumstances it is undoubtedly a most terrible engine of war, these favorable circumstances may very rarely occur. At present our Navy is particularly short in torpedo-boats, and we need to have this arm of this Service developed relatively to the others; but nothing could be more foolish than the talk of substituting torpedo-boats for battleships and cruisers. Except when working at night, or under conditions which favor a surprise, the torpedo-boat is absolutely helpless against any seagoing ship armed with rapid-fire guns, whether the ship be large or small; and under no circumstances is it fit to do rough work at sea, or to perform any of the duties taken as a matter of course by regular seagoing craft. Torpedo-boats should never be used as despatch boats except under unusual conditions. They are fit to make night raids on an enemy's squadron near the coast when the conditions are favorable or under exceptional circumstances to take part in the closing scene (but only the closing scene) of a great battle; and they are fit for little else. Of course this means that they are fit for a function of enormous importance, but it must not be supposed that such a function is all that it is necessary to have a modern navy to perform. We should have in our Navy at least one hundred torpedo-boats. Some of these should be destroyers of large size, probably on the lines of the one now building at Wilmington, Del. Such destroyers will, of course, be seaworthy, as smaller boats cannot be; though the accidents to some of the English destroyers must not be forgotten, for apparently at least half of them are constantly under repairs. A great nation must have a great navy; and this means that it must accept without undue hysterical excitement the fact that accidents will from time to time befall the ships of its navy. If because of these accidents it stops work, whether on dry docks, battleships or torpedo-boats, it will prove that it is not a great nation and that it is not entitled to rank as such in the world."

We have quoted at length from Mr. Roosevelt's letters partly because they show that even at that time, when the material quality of the new navy was still to be tested in the fires of the Spanish War, he had placed a high estimate on the fighting value of torpedo craft, and partly because his views were treated with complacent indifference by his official chief. In his memoirs recently published, Mr. Long, then Secretary of the Navy, remarks that he would find on his desk every morning memoranda placed there by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, embodying the latter's views on various matters of naval policy. "His ardor," says Mr. Long, "sometimes went faster than the President or the Department approved. He worked indefatigably . . . his typewriters had no rest." All this is amiable enough on Mr. Long's part, but it indicates merely a kindly tolerance of his young assistant's views rather than an intelligent desire to consider their possible value to the Navy. In view of the adoption of submerged torpedo tubes for our battleships and the persistent endeavor to give increased staunchness to our torpedo craft, Mr. Long, if he had it to do all over again, might think it worth while to give the Assistant Secretary's remarks on these matters the courtesy of a careful reading.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A new 14-inch torpedo-tube is to be fitted in British ships of the King Edward VII., Devonshire, and Antrim classes now being built. It is claimed that the torpedo for which these are intended is a distinct improvement upon previous types in respect of weight of projectile discharged, and also in matters of speed and range.

A press dispatch from San Juan, March 1, states that the Monongahela has been fumigated, and the score caused by the outbreak of diphtheria on board of her has subsided. The crew has re-embarked and the vessel will sail for Hampton Roads on March 10.

Edwin S. Cramp is quoted as saying: "The condition of the business of the William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Company is satisfactory. There is now on hand \$16,000,000 worth of unfilled contracts. This is sufficient, with no more orders, to run the works at half capacity for three years. Nothing can be said except in the way of a guess as to the probability of receiving business as a result of the reported plans of Russia to build a new navy. It is possible that, if new ships are to be built, they will be built at Russian yards. It requires from two to three years for us to turn out a cruiser, and from three to four years to complete a battleship."

So satisfactory has the camp at Pensacola for enlisted men of the Navy suffering from tuberculosis already proved, that Rear Admiral P. M. Rixey, Surgeon General of the Navy, has about decided to make an effort to establish a similar camp at Port Royal. The property of the abandoned station there is still in the hands of the Government. There are a number of buildings which could be used by the men, and the climate is thought to be beneficial for consumptives. The camp at Pensacola now has twenty-three patients.

Several officers have been spoken of in connection with the position of commandant of the navy yard, Key West. Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses will probably be assigned there, provided he so desires. No change will be made



until the regular tour of duty of Capt. G. A. Bicknell has expired.

The training ship *Monongahela*, according to a despatch from San Juan, P.R., March 3, will not be able to sail for Hampton Roads on March 10 as expected. Two new cases of diphtheria were discovered among the crew, it was reported, with thirteen in the hospital and many under observation.

The steamer *General Mifflin* was launched Feb. 29 from the Risdon Iron Works at San Francisco. The vessel is 132 feet 3 inches long, 27 feet wide and 12 feet 10 inches deep, and has an estimated speed of thirteen knots an hour. She is designed for a water-carrier for Government ships in San Francisco harbor.

No orders have been outlined for Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, when he hauls down his flag from the Caribbean station in June upon the completion of his cruise, but the Department has decided this much that he will be placed where his valuable services can be utilized to the fullest extent.

Gunner Walter E. Whitehead has notified the Navy Department that he will be a candidate next fall for a commission as ensign in the Navy. The applications of warrant officers to be allowed to take the examination are already in excess of those received last year.

In naval circles there is considerable interest over the report that the British North American Squadron now visiting in Cuban waters will be making a speed cruise across the Atlantic about the same time that the ten warships comprising the American North Atlantic and European Squadrons start across on a similar mission for the Azores, Lisbon and Villefranche. It is thought highly probable that the two fleets will vie with each other in endeavoring to smash transatlantic records for warships.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has held that Major E. K. Cole, Marine Corps, is entitled to commutation of quarters while temporarily in command of a provisional battalion of marines on the Isthmus of Panama. Major Cole, it appears, was stationed in Washington as a member of an examining board, when he received orders to take command of the temporary battalion sent from Philadelphia to the Isthmus. The Comptroller holds that inasmuch as this duty is of a temporary nature he is entitled to commutation of quarters during his absence from his regular station. In concluding his decision, however, he says: "It should be kept in mind that the character of the service of the provisional organization to which Major Cole is attached may at any time be so changed that it may not thereafter be held to be temporary. If such a change takes place his right to said commutation of quarters will terminate."

The board of inspection for the new protected cruiser *Tacoma*, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, commanding, which is now fitting out at San Francisco preparatory to going to the Asiatic Station, has been appointed: Capt. William H. Whiting, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser, Lieut. Comdr. George E. Burd, Lieut. Clarence M. Stone, and Asst. Naval Constr. L. S. Adams.

Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, U.S.N., on receipt of the cablegram at Genoa, Italy, detaching him from command of the European Squadron for retirement and leave, issued the following farewell order to his command: "In obedience thereto I now haul down my flag and surrender the temporary command of this squadron to my immediate successor, Capt. Harry Knox, U.S.N., commanding the U. S. flag ship *Brooklyn*, than whom none is more worthy nor competent to exercise such command; and in doing so I sever my active relation to, but by no means my absorbing interest in, the Navy, a service with whose welfare, renown and glory I have been intimately associated from my early youth to the present time, a period covering forty-five and one-half years. In taking this step, fraught with so much of importance and interest to me, I cannot refrain from expressing to the captains, officers and men of this command my high appreciation and my warm thanks for the zeal, intelligence and loyalty displayed by them under the varying, and at times trying, conditions of service and duty that have devolved upon them, and for their hearty co-operation therein. I wish for each and all long life and a full measure of success in a profession than which there is none more noble, glorious or honorable."

A cablegram was received from the commander of the gunboat *Helena* at Niu-Chwang on March 1 giving a brief account of the general situation there. It was of a confidential character, however, and only this much was made public in the form of an abstract: "A cablegram received from Commander Sawyer says beef is high and everything is quiet at Niu-Chwang."

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, Cal., March 1, 1904.  
Adjutant General, Washington:  
Transport *Sherman* sailed March 1 with 12th Infantry, 784 men following officers: Colonel Bubb, Lieutenant Colonel Foster, Major Wood, Captains Hirst, Pardee, Cocheu, Harbeson, Davis, Hutton, Clinton, Smith, Wickham, Falls; Lieutenants Childs, Aloe, Foreman, Jackson, Taylor, Fuller, Adams, Keck, Chambers, Brabson, Hunt, Bower, Heidt, Hardman, Harrell, Hodges, also following officers: Captain Chamberlain, Lieutenant Kirby Smith, Medical Department; Lieutenants Coriles, MacNab, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeons Burkhardt, Patterson, Springwater, Mills, Newton, McDonald, Miller, Graves, Captain Rittenhouse, retired, for Guam, 49 Hospital, 8 Signal Corps men, 7 casuals, 500 recruits under charge Captain Ulme, Lieutenants Gaston, Upham, 15th; Shields, Smith, Phinney, Madison, Hamilton, 12th; Eppley, 10th; Gallagher, 13th Infantry.

MACARTHUR, Commanding.

Governors Island, N.Y., March 1, 1904.  
Acting Adjutant General, Washington:  
Co. L, 8th Inf., one officer and 59 men left Fort Jay, 3 p.m., March 1 for Fort Niagara, N.Y.  
CORBIN, Major General.

Official despatch dated Chemulpo, Korea, about Feb. 25, from Comdr. W. A. Marshall, commanding the *Vicksburg*: "Took the initiative by sending medical assistance to the *Variag* as soon as possible after learning that they were abandoning vessel. Sent three boats and assisted taking off the Russian sailors putting them on board the British and Italian vessels. The *Variag* remained afloat over five hours, filling slowly. Our boats were instructed not to bring the Russian sailors to *Vicksburg*, offering the *Zafiro*, temporarily, but offer was declined."

Manila, P.I., March 4, 1904.  
Herbert L. Combs, Co. K, 3d Battalion Engineers, killed by Moro, Maraland, March 2, notify Paymaster General.  
WADE.

Governors Island, N.Y., March 3, 1904.  
Acting Adjutant General, Washington:  
Co. L, 8th Inf., one officer and sixty-one men, arrived at Fort Niagara, at 12:40 p.m., March 2.  
CORBIN, Major General.

## THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

#### Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE, (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Sailed March 1 from Guantanamo for Pensacola.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Sailed March 1 from Guantanamo for Pensacola.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At Guantanamo; ordered to New York yard to repair port propeller.  
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. At New York yard.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Sailed March 1 from Guantanamo for Pensacola.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. Sailed March 1 from Guantanamo for Pensacola.  
MISSOURI, Capt. Wm. S. Cowles. Sailed March 1 from Guantanamo for Pensacola.  
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed March 1 from Guantanamo for Pensacola.

#### Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (flagship of Admiral Coghlan) Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At Colon.  
CLEVELAND, Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland. At Norfolk.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Arrived at Guantanamo March 2.  
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Colon.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Colon.  
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At Colon.  
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. Arrived at Colon Feb. 29.  
CASTINE, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Colon.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived at Hampton Roads Feb. 23.

#### Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Arrived at Pensacola Feb. 29.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. Sailed March 1 from Norfolk for Pensacola.  
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Arrived at Pensacola Feb. 29.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Capt. Harry Knox in temporary command. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station, care of Postmaster, New York. Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick ordered to command.  
BROOKLYN (flagship), Capt. Harry Knox. Arrived at Funchal, Madeira, March 2.  
MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Sailed March 1 from Gibraltar for Port Grande.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigbee), Capt. Richard W. Vanwinkle. Sailed March 1 from Guantanamo for Pensacola.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young ordered to command. Sailed March 1 from Guantanamo for Pensacola.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed March 1 from Guantanamo for Pensacola.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, for the present is in care of Postmaster, New York City.  
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. Sailed March 2 from Panama for Callao.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Sailed March 2 from Panama for Callao.  
BOSTON, Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. Sailed March 2 from Panama for Callao.  
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. Sailed March 2 from Panama for Callao.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. At Panama.  
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Benj. Tappan. At Panama.  
NERO (collier). At Mare Island.  
SATURN (collier). At Mare Island.  
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Panama.  
PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Panama.  
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. At Panama.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Northern Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Capt. Wm. M. Folger ordered to command, Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.

#### Battleship Squadron.

KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. At Cavite.  
WISCONSIN, Capt. Richardson Clover. At Cavite.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Cavite.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Canton.  
MONADENOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.

#### Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Uriah R. Harris. At Shanghai.  
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Newchang to remain for the winter.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. At Chemulpo.  
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Shanghai.  
CALLAO, Lieut. Marcus L. Miller. At Canton.  
VILLOBO, Lieut. Levi C. Bertelette. At Hankow.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. At Shanghai.  
ALBANY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Shanghai.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Arrived at Chemulpo Feb. 29.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. At Shanghai.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. en route station. Arrived at Bombay March 1.

#### Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, Comdr. John B. Collins (Flagship of Admiral Stirling). At Cavite.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At Shanghai.  
PROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Shanghai.  
ISLA DE CUBA. At Zamboanga.  
PAMPANGA, At Cavite.  
PARAGUAY, At Cavite.  
PISCATAQUA, Bttn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.  
SAMAR, Lieut. Eugene L. Bisset. At Sandakan.  
WOMPATUCK, At Cavite.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ZAFIRO (supply ship). At Cavite.  
NANSHAN (supply). At Cavite.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Chemulpo.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Manila.  
AJAX. At Shanghai.

#### ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.  
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marx. Arrived at Guantanamo Feb. 29.  
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At Santo Domingo City.  
YANKEE, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. At Port au Prince.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. Veeder. At Santo Domingo City.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At San Juan.  
TOPEKA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived at Guantanamo Feb. 29.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. Sailed from Guantanamo for Pensacola.  
ACCOMAC (tug). At Pensacola.  
ACTIVE (tug), Bttn. John M. A. Shaw. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
AILEEN. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.  
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. Station ship at Guantanamo.  
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ARETHUSA (water boat at Culebra), merchant master and crew.  
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. At New York.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Colon.

BRUTUS (collier). Station ship at Guam.  
BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Sailed Feb. 29 from Suez for Aden. Conveying Torpedo Flotilla to Asiatic Station.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Bttn. Paul Hennig. At Key West.  
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at New York yard Feb. 29.

DES MOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. Has been ordered placed in commission at Boston.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Sailed March 3 from Washington for Norfolk.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Geo. W. Denfeld. Sailed Feb. 28 from Gibraltar for St. Vincent, Cape de Verde.

EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Sailed March 2 for Bahia Honda from Key West.  
FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.  
GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Sailed March 1 from Guantanamo for Pensacola.

GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty, station ship at Culebra.

HERCULES (tug). At League Island.

HIST, Chief Bttn. Wm. L. Hill. At Newport.

HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack. At Honolulu. Address there.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSASOIT (tug), Bttn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Cruising in the West Indies with Admiral Dewey and party.

MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie.

MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.

MODOC (tug). At New York.

NARKEETA (tug). At New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia.

NEZINSOCT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.

PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.

NINA (tug). Has been lent to Lighthouse Board.

OSCEOLA (tug), Bttn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.

PENTUCKET (tug). At Boston.

PEORIA, At Newport.

PONTIAC (tug). At New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia.

PORTIANT (tug). At New York.

PATUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. Sailed March 1 from Guantanamo for Pensacola.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Bttn. John Winn. At Norfolk.

SEBAGO (tug). At Pensacola.

STANDISH (tug). Arrived at Norfolk March 1.

SAMOSSET (tug). League Island.

SANDOVAL. At Annapolis.

SILOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. Frederic Singer. Sailed from Guam Feb. 27 for Mare Island via Honolulu.

SUPPLY, Lieut. F. H. Schofield. Arrived at Mare Island March 1.

SYLPH, Lieut. Charles F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.

TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

TECUMSEH (tug), Bttn. J. Clancy. At Washington.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug), Bttn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.

SANTEE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Lieut. Comdr. William Braunersreuther. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. Tender to Amphitrite. At Guantanamo.

WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Bttn. Belmar H. Shepley. At Pensacola. Address there.

WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANKTON. At Norfolk.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. In winter quarters at dock, foot of East 24th street, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. On cruise. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (attached to training station).

FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va.

HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. Mare Island, Cal.

LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island, Pa.

NIPMUC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington. Ordered out of commission.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick.



At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Ordered in commission as receiving ship at that place.  
**RICHMOND** (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk, Va.  
**WABASH**, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

**First Torpedo Flotilla.**  
 In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. En route to Asiatic Station. The address of the vessels of the First Torpedo Flotilla (Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale) will hereafter be care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
**BAINBRIDGE**, Lieut. George W. Williams. Sailed Feb. 29 from Suez for Aden.  
**BARRY**, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Sailed Feb. 29 from Suez for Aden.  
**CHAUNCEY**, Lieut. Stanford E. Moses. Sailed Feb. 29 from Suez for Aden.  
**DALE**, Lieut. Hutch I. Cone. Sailed Feb. 29 from Suez for Aden.  
**DECATUR**, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler. Sailed Feb. 29 from Suez for Aden.

#### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
**HOPKINS**, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At navy yard, League Island, Pa.  
**STEWART**, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Colon.  
**TRUXTON**, Lieut. Henry K. Benham. At Colon.  
**WORDEN**, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived at Pensacola March 1.  
**WHIPPLE**, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Arrived at Pensacola March 1.

#### Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission

**ADDER**, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.  
**DUPONT**, At Annapolis.  
**GRAMPUS**, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.  
**HOLLAND** (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis, Md.  
**HULL**, Lieut. Samuel S. Robinson. At Annapolis.  
**LAWRENCE**, Lieut. Andre M. Proctor. At Pensacola.  
**MACDONOUGH**, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter. At Hampton Roads.  
**MOCCASIN**, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.  
**PERRY**, At San Francisco Cal.  
**PIKE**, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.  
**PLUNGER**, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.  
**POURPOSE**, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.  
**PORTER**, At Norfolk.  
**SHARK**, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.  
**WINSLOW**, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At New York.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

**ADAMS**, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At San Diego, Cal.  
**MOHICAN**, Comdr. F. H. Holmes. At Mare Island, Cal.

#### COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew).

**ALEXANDER**, Sailed Feb. 16 from Port Said for Colombo.  
**CAESAR**, Sailed Feb. 29 from Colon for Norfolk.  
**HANNIBAL**, At Lamberts Point, Va.  
**LEBANON**, At Colon.  
**LEONIDAS**, At Pensacola.  
**MARCELLUS**, Placed out of commission at Norfolk March 2.  
**STERLING**, Arrived at Guantanamo March 1.

#### Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John F. Marshall temporarily in command.  
 At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. **ERICSSON**, **FOOTE**, **DELONG**, **MACKENZIE**, **BAGLEY**, **BARNEY**, **BIDDLE**, **STOCKTON**, **THORNTON**, **GWIN**, **RODGERS**, **WILKES**, **SOMERS**, **TINGEY** and **CUSHING**, **BAILEY**, **TALBOT**, **PORTER**.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

**ALBATROSS**, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.  
**FISH HAWK**, Bt. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 2, 1904.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Hughes to be a commander from the 4th of February, 1904, vice Comdr. James R. Selfridge, promoted.  
 Lieut. Walter O. Hulme to be a lieutenant commander from the 17th of February, 1904, vice Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter, promoted.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Oscar D. Duncan to be a lieutenant from the 1st of January, 1904, vice Lieut. William C. Herbert, promoted.  
 Ensign Alexander F. H. Yates to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from the 28th of January, 1904, having completed three years' service in his present grade.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 2, 1904.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. James R. Selfridge to be a captain from the 4th day of February, 1904, vice Capt. Frederic Singer, an additional number in grade.  
 Lieut. Comdr. Charles Laird to be a commander from the 4th day of February, 1904, vice Comdr. Alexander Sharp, an additional number in grade.  
 Ensign Charles H. Fisher to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from the 28th of January, 1904, upon the completion of three years' service in his present grade.  
 Lieut. Comdr. William G. Cutler to be a commander from the 31st of December, 1903, vice Comdr. James D. Adams, promoted.  
 Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich to be a rear admiral from the 17th of February, 1904, vice Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, retired.

#### Appointment in the Marine Corps.

Lauren S. Willis, of Vermont, to be a 2d lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 22d of February, 1904, to fill a vacancy.

#### Chairman of Isthmian Canal Commission.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., retired, of the District of Columbia, to be chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, to fill an original vacancy.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

**FEB. 25**—Capt. H. N. Manney, detached Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., Feb. 29, 1904; to Washington, D.C., March 1, 1904, for special duty in Bureau of Equipment.  
 Comdr. C. E. Colahan, sick leave extended three months from March 2, 1904.  
 Surg. L. W. Sprattling, report Surgeon General of the Navy for special temporary duty in Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C.  
 Act. Asst. Surg. J. C. De Vries, detached duty with naval recruiting party No. 2, etc., March 7, 1904; to naval recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.  
 Act. Asst. Surg. W. H. Janney, detached naval recruiting station, Baltimore, Md., etc., March 5, 1904; to duty with naval recruiting party No. 2, March 7, 1904.

Asst. Paym. F. G. Pyne, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., March 1, 1904, for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Ensign H. E. Olsen, detached Abarenda; to naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.  
 Gun. W. Zeitler, detached naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa., etc.; to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for temporary duty during target practice of the fleet at Pensacola, Fla., preparatory to orders for Denver.  
 Gun. C. W. Ljungquist, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to duty in charge of naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.  
 Paym. Clk. G. W. VanBrunt, appointed Feb. 26, 1904, for duty at navy yard, New York, N.Y.

**FEB. 27**—Comdr. L. Young, detached duty in charge of the Ninth Lighthouse District, Chicago, Ill., etc.; to command Montgomery, March 3, 1904.

Comdr. C. K. Curtis, detached command Montgomery, March 9, 1904; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Brown, detached Adams; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Kimmell, report navy yard, Washington, D.C., for duty and instruction in Ordnance Department of that yard.

Bt. R. P. Teel, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Chief Carp. J. B. Fletcher, report navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., duty Department of Construction and Repair.

War. Mach. J. E. Jones, sick leave revoked; to Mare Island, Cal., March 11, 1904, examination for retirement; then home and wait orders.

#### FEB. 28—SUNDAY.

**FEB. 29**—Comdr. W. H. Nauman, detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to home and three months' sick leave.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. S. Taylor, detached naval hospital, New York, N.Y., etc.; to accompany Marine Battalion to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Relief.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. E. McCullough, to Asiatic Station sailing from San Francisco, Cal., about March 9, 1904.

Civ. Engr. G. Mackay, detached naval station, Port Royal, S.C., etc., March 6, 1904; to home.

War. Mach. T. F. Hobbs, detached duty Babcock and Wilcox Company, Bayonne, N.J., etc.; to Washington, D.C., March 8, 1904, examination for retirement; then home and wait orders.

**MARCH 1**—Rear Admiral C. O'Neill special duty abroad in connection with the latest foreign developments in ordnance, etc.

Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, orders dated Feb. 4, 1904, modified; to naval hospital, San Juan, P.R., for treatment.

Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Burd, detached duty Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., duty in charge of the Department of Steam Engineering of that yard.

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Bartlett, to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., for duty connection with Ohio and duty on board that vessel in charge of steam engineering department when commissioned.

Lieut. A. S. Halstead, granted four months' sick leave from Feb. 28, 1904.

Lieut. J. K. Robinson, detached Prairie; to Newport as executive officer.

Ensign E. A. Welchert, to Cleveland, March 7, 1904.

Midshipman A. B. Reed, to Mohienn, March 21, 1904.

Passed Asst. Paym. F. G. Pyne, commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from March 3, 1903.

Civ. Engr. A. J. Menocal, granted sick leave one month.

Second Lieut. R. W. Dikeman, resignation accepted to take effect May 23, 1904.

Paym. Clk. W. H. Crap, appointed Feb. 29, 1904, for duty in connection with the settlement of the accounts of the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.F.S. Kentucky, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, March 2, 1904.

War. Mach. C. S. Joyce, Piscataqua; to Wisconsin.

Gun. H. Campbell, Kentucky; to Wisconsin.

Gun. J. F. Daniels and Lieut. C. T. Vogelgesang, Wisconsin; to Kentucky.

War. Mach. J. A. Hickey, Wisconsin; to Piscataqua.

P.A. Paym. G. R. Madden, Rainbow; to Annapolis.

P.A. Paym. D. W. Nesbit, Annapolis; to Rainbow.

Asst. Surg. H. F. Strine, Olongapo Station; to Annapolis.

Ensign J. F. Green, Oregon; to Isla de Cuba.

Asst. Surg. J. F. Murphy, Wisconsin; to Isla de Cuba.

Ensign J. V. Babcock, Pampanga; to Monterey.

Midshipman J. Rodgers, Kentucky; to Cincinnati.

**MARCH 2**—Comdr. A. B. Willis, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to duty as inspector of machinery at work of Nease and Levy Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paym. W. T. Camp, to naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., March 15, 1904; to Michigan, March 31, 1904.

Civ. Engr. R. E. Bakenhus, detached navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc., March 5, 1904; to naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., March 10, 1904.

**MARCH 3**—Comdr. W. R. Usher and A. Sharp, jr., commissioned commanders from Feb. 4, 1904.

Civil Engr. C. A. Wentworth, detached Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Department, March 15; to duty naval station, Guantanamo.

Pay. Dir. T. Rand, detached duty charge of Navy pay office, Manila; to home and wait orders.

Paym. Clk. J. H. Seifert, appointment dated May 4, 1903, for duty at Navy pay office, Manila, revoked.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

**FEB. 15**—Capt. Henry Leonard and 1st Lieut. F. E. Evans, aid-de-camp to Brigadier General, commandant, detached Provisional Brigade of Marines, to the United States, via New Orleans, La., and report to Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Washington.

**FEB. 24**—2d Lieut. E. W. Ranker, to Annapolis, Md., for instruction at School of Application at Marine Barracks there.

**FEB. 25**—Major C. S. Radford, Asst. Quartermaster, having reported to Brigadier General, commandant, proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and assume charge Asst. Quartermaster's Depot there, relieving Capt. W. B. Lonly, Asst. Quartermaster.

Second Lieut. R. B. Farouharson, to Annapolis, Md., for instruction at the School of Application at Marine Barracks there.

First Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, jr., detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., report on March 2, 1904. Headquarters, Washington, as adjutant of battalion organized for service in Philippines.

**FEB. 26**—1st Lieut. C. T. Westcott, detached U.S.R.S. Southern, to League Island, Pa., to join detachment for duty in Philippines.

Major J. E. Mahoney, to command Marine Barracks, New York, relieving Lieut. Col. W. F. Spicer.

First Lieut. E. A. Greene, report at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty with detachment of marines organized for duty in Philippines.

Lieut. Col. W. F. Spicer, detached from command Marine Barracks, New York, report Washington, D.C., March 3, 1904, to command battalion for duty in Philippines.

Capt. C. Gumborg-Andersen, orders to Philippines revoked. Proceed to Sitka, Alaska, to command Marine Barracks there, relieving Major J. H. Pendleton.

Second Lieut. J. F. Dyer, detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty with detachment of marines organized for duty in the Philippines.

Capt. F. M. Wise, detached Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., to Marine Barracks, New York, for duty with detachment of marines for service in the Philippines.

Capt. T. F. Lyons, detached Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., to command Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla.

**FEB. 27**—2d Lieut. Tillman Busch, to Annapolis, Md., for instruction at School of Application at Marine Barracks there.

First Lieut. R. G. McConnell, granted sick leave for four months.

Capt. E. A. Jonas, Asst. Quartermaster, granted three months sick leave upon arrival home.

**FEB. 29**—Capt. C. S. Hatch, detached Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla., to Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.

Second Lieut. H. C. Egan, detached Marine Barracks, New York, to League Island, Pa., for duty with detachment for Philippine service.

Major J. H. Pendleton, detached command Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska, to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., thence to Philippines.

**MARCH 1**—Second Lieut. W. A. Howard, detached Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., to League Island, Pa., for duty with Philippine detachment.

**MARCH 2**—Second Lieut. R. W. Dikeman, granted leave until May 23, 1904, when his resignation as an officer in the Marine Corps will be accepted.

First Lieut. G. H. Mather, detached Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., to accompany battalion of marines organized for service in the Philippines.

Second Lieut. H. M. Howard, having reported to Brigadier General, commandant, proceed home and await further orders.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

**FEB. 27**—Surg. R. N. Hawley, granted thirty days' extension of leave.

**MARCH 1**—Capt. C. H. McLellan, detached from command of the Manning.

Capt. F. Tuttle, ordered to command Manning temporarily.

**MARCH 2**—Capt. F. M. Dunwoodie, commanding the Perry, ordered to convey the launch Patrol from Astoria, Ore., to Port Townsend, Wash.

Second Lieut. J. B. Wild, granted seven days' extension of sick leave.

Chief Engr. J. Q. Walton, ordered to Arundel Cove, Md., on official business.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

**ALGONQUIN**—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, New London, Conn.

**ARCATA**—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.

**BEAR**—Capt. J. F. Wild, San Francisco, Cal.

**BOUTWELL**—At Newbern, N. C. Capt. J. A. Stamm.

**CALUMET**—At New York, N.Y.

**CHASE** (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds, At South Baltimore, Md.

**COLFAX**—At Arundel Cove, Md. First Lieut. John C. Moore.

**DALLAS**—Capt. J. B. Butt, At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

**DEXTER**—At Arundel Cove, for repairs.

**PEPPERDEN**—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

**FORWARD**—At Charleston, S.C. Capt. W. S. Howland.

**GALVESTON**—At Galveston, Texas. Capt. W. H. Cushing.

**GOLDEN GATE**—At San Francisco, Cal. First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.

**GRANT**—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Toser.

**GRESHAM**—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.

**GUTHRIE**—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. W. Lay, retired.

**HAMILTON**—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks, At Port Tampa, Fla.

**HARTLEY**—At San Francisco, Cal.

**HUDSON**—At New York, N.Y.

**MCCULLOCH**—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, At Sausalito, Cal.

**MACKINAC**—At New York.

**MANHATTAN**—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.

**MANNING**—Lieut. R. O. Crisp, temporarily, Seattle, Wash.

**MOHAWK**—At Richmond, Va., in the hands of shipbuilders completing for service.

**MORRILL**—At Milwaukee, Wis., in winter quarters. Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.

**ONONDAGA**—At Norfolk, Va. Capt. W. G. Ross.

**PERRY**—Capt. F. M. Dunwoodie, At Astoria, Ore.

**RUSH**—Capt. C. C. Fenner, At Sitka, Alaska.

**SEMINOLE**—Capt. H. B. Rogers, At Boston, Mass.

**SLOOP SPERRY**—At Patchogue, N.Y. First Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.

**THETIS**—First Lieut. C. E. Johnston, temporarily, At Sausalito, Cal.

**TUSCARORA**—At Milwaukee, Wis. Capt. D. A. Hall.

**WASHINGTON**—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.

**WINDOM**—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. S. E. Maguire.

**WINNISIMMET**—Capt. H. Emory, Boston, Mass.

**WINONA**—Capt. E. C. Chaytor, At Shieldsboro, Miss.

**WOODBURY**—At Portland, Me. Capt. O. S. Willey.

#### STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.

**Nippon Maru**, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong March 15.

**Siberia**, Honon. and Yokohama and Hong Kong March 21.

**Coptic**, Honon. and Yokohama and Hong Kong March 21.

**American Maru**, Honon., Yoko. and Hong Kong April 8.

**Korea**, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong April 14.

**Goelle**, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong April 15.

**Hong Kong Maru**, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong May 4.

**China**, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 12.

From Vancouver, B.C.

**Athenian**, Yokohama and Hong Kong March 7.

**Empress of India**, Yokohama and Hong Kong March 11.

**Tartar**, Yokohama and Hong Kong, March 21.

**Empress of Japan**, Yokohama and Hong Kong, April 11.

**Empress of China**, Cana. Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 2.

In his recently published volume entitled "L'Armée Chinoise," Gen. H. Frey, who commanded the 1st Brigade of the French Expeditionary Force in China, states that he found the army he encountered much more efficient than that with which the French and English fought in 1900, or the Japanese in 1904, and expresses the important conclusion that public opinion in China is changing, and that soldiers are no longer despised.

It is shown that the middle of last year Yuan-Shi-Kai had in Pe-chi-li 18,000 trained infantry and 2,000 horse, with some field batteries, and there were 15,000 men of the old army who might be embodied, and about 10,000 irregulars. General Frey says the Chinese officers are very inferior, and if the new troops had European officers he believes they would be very valuable. He gives on the whole a very favorable view of the troops, and believes that they will become a force to be counted with.

During last year the proceedings of 11,232 courts-martial were received in the Judge Advocate General's office of the British army.



## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 2, 1904.

A sudden death, under very extraordinary circumstances, occurred at the Naval Academy shortly after midnight last night. R. P. Matthews, nineteen years old, a third class yeoman of the torpedo-boat destroyer MacDonough, while returning to his ship last night, engaged in a slight altercation with Quartermaster Snowden, on the MacDonough; only a few words had passed between them, when Matthews, it is said, picked up a stool to defend himself, and Snowden struck Matthews a blow in the neck between the chin and ear with his fist. Matthews fell to the deck, and when medical aid was summoned he was found to be dead. He was from Kansas City, Mo., and his father was an elder in the Methodist Church of that place. Snowden is from San Francisco.

A board of officers appointed to investigate the death of Matthews has submitted its report to the Navy Department. Several sailors of the MacDonough as witnesses confirmed the fact that Matthews' death was caused by the fall in which he struck the back of his head against the edge of a table. The autopsy also confirmed this. It is said that Snowden was exonerated from all blame. Matthews took offense at a trifling and playful remark made by Snowden, seized a stool and was about to strike Snowden with it when the latter dealt him the blow with his fist.

The last person to occupy an abode on that part of Annapolis recently added to the Naval Academy is John Jackson, an old sailor, who performed a splendid feat of gallantry during the Civil War and received a medal. Jackson, who had been reduced on account of his habits to absolute penury, took up quarters in a shanty, and from this shelter the authorities have not had the heart to move him. It has become imperatively necessary, however, to clear the area, and a number of naval officers clubbed together and built him a small home in another part of the city. Jackson's feat was accomplished during the siege of Charleston, when he was a sailor on the U.S.S. Miantonomah. Several torpedoes were drifting down on the ship, which was in such a position that she could not avoid them. Jackson swam them and unscrewed their caps or war noses, rendering them harmless.

The first of the out door drills of the midshipmen in small boats took place on Monday afternoon. The drills consisted of the use of torpedoes and steam tactics, and the boats used were the torpedo destroyers Hull and MacDonough and the Naval Academy steam launches. Comdr. J. K. Barton had direction of the exercises, and other officers assisting were Lieut. F. J. Schell, Lieut. Comdr. DeW. C. Redgrave, Lieuts. G. W. Laws, J. R. Brady, H. N. Jensen and F. L. Sheffield. One of the launches was used as a signal boat, and from this the movements of all the other vessels was directed. These out door drills will now be continued regularly until June.

The Naval Academy Library has recently added to its volumes several pamphlets relative to the Civil War, compiled by the late Commodore J. M. Fraley, U.S.N. The library has also received a full set of the Navy registers.

Arrangements have been made by which a team of midshipmen meet a team from Lafayette college in a dual out door track meet this spring. Midshipman John C. Sweeney, Jr., of Tennessee, second class, is captain of the track team. This will be a new departure for the midshipmen, as it is the first time they have undertaken a thing of this kind. There will be a number of candidates for the track team, and Mr. Bernard J. Wefers, the famous sprinter of Georgetown University, has been engaged as coach.

Midshipman R. P. Nelson, captain of the Naval Academy fencing team, is endeavoring to arrange several other practice matches before the Inter-Collegiate tournament takes place in New York in April. Negotiations are now pending between the Washington Fencers' Club, and the fencing team of the New York Athletic Club.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 25, 1904.

The quiet of the Lenten season prevails here, and for the past week very little in a social way has taken place on the island. On Friday, Feb. 19, Comdr. and Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore at their handsome quarters. Yellow was the color chosen for the table decorations and the scheme was prettily carried out with the center piece and candles. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Glennon and Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham. Mrs. Nicholson has now returned to her home in San Francisco.

Miss Lily McCalla returned last week from Omaha, whither she went a short time ago to act as bridesmaid at the wedding of her friend, Miss Mary Kipp. Comdr. F. H. Holmes assumed command of the training ship Mohican last week. Mrs. Holmes and her little daughter expect to leave the yard about the first of the month and will make their home in San Francisco, probably at the Colonial, while Commander Holmes is absent on his cruise. They will be greatly missed at the yard.

Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake entertained at luncheon on Sunday, Feb. 20. White fleur-de-lis combined with ferns and training green vines formed the table decorations, and covers were laid for eight, the guests being Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harry George, Ensign and Mrs. Harry K. Cate, Mrs. R. M. Cutts and Mrs. T. C. Craven. Capt. and Mrs. Drake also entertained at a card party on the evening of Wednesday, the 24th. Bridge whist was the game played and the first prize was won by Mrs. Irwin. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Col. and Mrs. P. C. Pope, Comdr. and Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Paym. and Mrs. John Irwin, Mrs. Richard Cate and Miss Irwin.

Mrs. B. F. Tilley was the hostess at the meeting of one of the seven-handed euchre clubs on Tuesday last. A very pleasant afternoon was spent by the lovers of this popular game and the prize was won by Mrs. S. L. Graham. The other ladies present were Mrs. McCalla, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Taussig and Mrs. Trowbridge.

The yellow flag was hoisted on the Mohican on Feb. 20, a case of measles being discovered among the crew. The ship was scheduled to sail from San Francisco on her southern cruise on March 5, but as all work on her has not yet been completed by the yard forces, the quarantine will probably affect these plans quite materially. Two hundred apprentices were to have come up from the San Francisco naval training station for the ship on next Friday, but it is now believed that they will not come up until next week.

On Washington's birthday all the gay flags aboard ship were brought out, and notwithstanding the stormy weather all the ships, tugs, launches, etc., presented a gala appearance. It had been arranged that the submarine boats, Grampus and Pike should give an exhibition of their maneuvers in San Pablo Bay, the proceeds of the trips to be devoted to the fund for the Club House for Sailors and Marines, but the storm upset these arrangements. The regatta, arranged by the Vallejo Yachting and Rowing Club was carried out as far as the races were concerned, however, and the greatest interest was taken in them. Picked teams from the receiving ship Independence and the Tacoma entered the contest. The first race was that for six-oared gigs, the competing crews being from the Yacht Club, the Ragged Edges and the Tacoma. The course, as in all the races was over the measured mile from the bottle buoy below the Independence to a point opposite the club-house. The race was won by the yacht club crew, the Ragged Edges coming in second and the Tacoma's men last. Time, 8

minutes flat. The second race was a Government affair for ten-oared cutters, between picked crews from the Tacoma and the Independence. The Tacoma's cutter won in 8 minutes, 10 seconds, while the Independence crossed the line only a very few seconds later. The third race was for two-oared cutters, manned by apprentices from the Tacoma and Independence, and was won by the crew from the former ship, the time being 8 minutes, 25 seconds.

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., March 3, 1904.

Comdr. William Winder, U.S.N., nephew of Admiral Dewey, a native of Portsmouth, N.H., and recently commanding officer of the Michigan, is to take charge of the New England naval recruiting rendezvous on Hanover street, Boston, and will assume his duties at once. Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., has returned from Washington and resumed his duties, as commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Naval Contr. John F. Hancoson, U.S.N., has been the guest of his brother, J. V. Hancoson, in Portsmouth, and left early in the week for Bath, Me.

Brookline has a new military company about to enter the State militia. It is made up of graduates and undergraduates of Harvard and Tech. and was organized by Ralph S. Whiting, formerly a lieutenant in the 8th Infantry, M.V.M.

Letters have reached here from Mrs. Palmer G. Wood announcing her departure with Major Wood and the 12th Infantry from Port Douglas to Manila. They sailed on the transport Sheraton from San Francisco, Tuesday. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. E. L. Swift and son, who will be joined in the Philippines by Major E. L. Swift, surgeon, U.S.A., retired, and by another daughter, Mrs. Walter Magee, of Syracuse, N.Y. The Woods are inoleable over the death of their two sons and two daughters, all within five years. The former died during the Spanish War while in service; the first daughter died of fever contracted during the war, and the last passed away suddenly in Boston last March.

M. H. B.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 28, 1904.

The Artillery command held its pistol competition on Feb. 24 on the Pawnee flats. The bull's eye and disappearing targets were used, the former at 25 and 50 yards, and the latter at 15 and 25 yards. The 19th Battery carried off the honors easily, with a score of 909. The following are the scores: 19th Battery, 909; 6th Battery, 860; 7th Battery, 830; 20th Battery, 778; 25th Battery, 739. Capt. George W. Gatchell, Field Art., was in charge of the competition.

Ensign Rufus S. Manley, U.S.N., arrived in Junction City last week from New Orleans. He will spend several weeks' leave with his parents.

The 9th Artillery band has been secured to play at a grand benefit concert to be given in the Presbyterian church in town, on Friday next.

Lieut. George Williams, 8th Cav., returned to the garrison last week from Omaha, Neb., where he has been on duty as aide on the staff of Brig. Gen. Camillo C. Carr, who superseded in command of this department by Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint, on Feb. 23. Mrs. Brownings, wife of Lieut. W. S. Brownings, returned last week from Omaha, where she has been visiting.

The board composed of Capt. R. J. Duff, Lieut. W. L. Keller and Lieut. W. H. Davis, has been engaged during the past week in plotting and staking out the post garden, in order that the ground may be equally distributed among the organizations at the post. Lieut. B. F. Browne, Field Art., was granted a two days' hunting leave last week. The large number of ducks flying overhead lately, has occasioned another attack of the hunting fever. Several good bags are reported.

The Ladies' Card Club was entertained by Mrs. C. Deems, Jr., on Thursday afternoon. Col. and Mrs. Steever entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. G. O. Cress, Capt. and Mrs. S. McP. Rutherford, Lieut. and Mrs. Orson L. Early, Mrs. Lister and Mrs. Boggs. The Duplicate Whist Club met at Captain Gatchell's quarters on Friday evening.

The post exchange declared a dividend of \$1,079.21, this month, divided as follows: Each band, \$21; each troop, \$63.75; each battery, \$90; Hospital Corps, \$23.25.

The baseball spirit that has been lying dormant through the winter months awoke to the fact that spring was not so far distant last week, and on Tuesday evening, at the call of Lieutenant Browne, manager of the baseball department of the Athletic Association, it was again given a new lease of life, when all those interested in the national game assembled in the post assembly hall to "talk the matter over." It is the intention of the management to put a first-class team on the field this year, and every incentive will be offered the right kind of material to come out. Practice has already commenced, with pitchers and catchers working out in the riding hall on Saturdays and Sundays. As soon as the weather permits two teams will be picked from the most promising material and a schedule of games will be played between them until the latter part of April, when a post team will be picked with the necessary subs. Three days a week will be devoted to hard practice, and one of those days all players will be excused from any duty which interferes with practice. On days when games are scheduled during the regular season, the players will be excused from all duties. The management is taking up the question of team organization in a systematic and energetic manner, with the idea of placing Riley among the top notchers this season.

The Quartermaster's Department will ship all surplus tentage to St. Louis, for the use of the Philippine Scouts for their stay at that point during the Exposition period.

## FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., Feb. 27, 1904.

The home of Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell was the scene of a pleasant dinner on Monday evening, Feb. 22, given in honor of Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Cabaniss of Fort Missoula, and Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Gose. Other guests were Mrs. R. M. Pearson and Miss Anna Long. An elaborate dinner at which Mrs. A. P. Epping and Mrs. A. D. Morgan of Butte, and Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks were guests of honor, was given Thursday evening, Feb. 25, by Capt. and Mrs. Dashiell. Covers were laid for twelve at a table most attractively decorated in red carnations, the place-cards being dainty little affairs in keeping with the decorations. The guests were Mrs. A. P. Epping, Mrs. A. D. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, Mrs. R. M. Pearson, Miss Anna Long, Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, Lieut. Franklin T. Burt, Lieut. Charles F. Severson and Lieut. B. A. Johnson.

Tuesday evening was pleasantly spent by the officers and ladies of the garrison in the rooms of the Officers' Club, where they were entertained at a concert given by the 24th Infantry orchestra.

Capt. and Mrs. Archibald A. Cabaniss of Fort Missoula, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gose for some days, left during the week for Great Falls.

Among the affairs of the week, none were more enjoyed than the luncheon given on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 23, by Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson, in honor of Mrs. A. A. Cabaniss. The table was artistically decorated with pink illusion, asparagus ferns and smilax. Mrs. Nelson's guests were Capt. and Mrs. A. Cabaniss, Mrs. I. C. Jenks, Mrs. A. P. Epping, Mrs. A. D. Morgan, Mrs. George J. Newgarden, Mrs. Harry C. Keene, Mrs. Wil-

liam R. Dashiell, Mrs. R. M. Pearson, Miss Anna Long, Mrs. S. P. Gunn, Mrs. John B. Sanford, Mrs. Robert E. Slevens, Mrs. Ernest H. Gose and Miss McConnell.

Capt. W. B. Cochran took a party of friends for an outing Saturday, Feb. 27, to Colorado gulch. Among those who formed the party were Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford and Miss Anna Long. Mrs. A. P. Epping and Mrs. A. D. Morgan, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks for some weeks, left Feb. 27 for their homes in Butte.

The friends of Dr. Robert E. Slevens will be grieved to learn that he is suffering with an ulcerated tooth and for several days has been confined to his bed.

The members of Company B, 24th Infantry entertained a few friends on Saturday evening, Feb. 27, at an informal dance. Music was furnished by the regimental orchestra, and the merriment continued until a late hour.

## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 25, 1904.

The officers and ladies of the 28th Infantry gave their first hop since returning from the Philippines, on Monday evening, in the club room of the Presidio. The party was on Washington's birthday and in honor of Major John Pitcher, 6th Cav. and Mrs. Pitcher. Major Pitcher is brother of Lieut. Col. W. L. Pitcher, 28th Inf. The reception committee was Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Fisk and Mrs. Willis.

Baron Von Losen of the Swedish Coast Artillery, who has been visiting and studying the fortifications of this harbor for some months, has just completed the translation of Major J. P. Wisser's book on "Tactics of Coast Defense."

Chaplain George D. Rice, 28th Inf., gave a stereopticon lecture at the general hospital on Friday night for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. Lieut. Allen Trotter, Art. Corps, was operated on for appendicitis a few days ago at the general hospital and is doing nicely.

Capt. Charles T. Baker, Q.M. Dept., and Mrs. Baker gave a dinner at the Palace on Thursday evening in honor of Gen. Theodore J. Wint and Gen. Jesse M. Lee, who have lately returned from the Philippines. The Army people of the party were Gen. and Mrs. Wint, Gen. and Mrs. Lee, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry B. Osgood, Lieut. William L. Karnes.

Gen. O. H. LeGrange, governor of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, called on General MacArthur the first of the week.

The baseball game at the Presidio Thursday afternoon, between teams of the 10th Infantry and 27th Infantry, was won by the former by a score of 5 to 3. The officers' baseball team of the 10th Infantry, Major R. C. Van Vleet, captain, defeated the officers of the Presidio, Capt. G. P. White, captain, by a score of 12 to 8 on Wednesday afternoon.

Capt. Charles Young, 9th Cav., was married to Miss Ada Mills of San Francisco, on Thursday evening, Feb. 18. Captain Young is a West Point graduate, an able officer and a skillful musician. The officers at the Presidio were very much surprised for they had no intimation of the matrimonial intentions of the Captain.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Hughes, U.S.N., sailed on the China on Wednesday for the Asiatic squadron. Comdr. John B. Milton, recently in charge of the 12th Light House District, also sailed on the China for duty in the Far East.

The supplies arrived on Wednesday morning for the fine new brick gymnasium at the Presidio. These supplies cost about \$2,500 and will make a valuable addition to the comfort and health of the enlisted men of the post.

Lieut. Col. T. C. Woodbury, 13th Inf., who has been promoted and assigned to the 3d Infantry, will be greatly missed from Angel Island and San Francisco, as he is deservedly one of the most popular officers in this Department. Mrs. Woodbury is a charming lady and a delightful entertainer. Col. Woodbury will start for Fort Thomas on Friday morning and Mrs. Woodbury will leave in a few days for Philadelphia, where she will remain with relatives.

Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav., aide to Major General Wade, is in the city on leave from the Philippines. Lieut. B. J. Edger, assistant surgeon, will leave on Saturday for Washington with thirteen insane, including Capt. W. B. Folwell, 17th Inf., to be taken to the Government asylum for the insane.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 1, 1904.

One of the most brilliant social functions to be held at this post this season was in progress last Wednesday evening, when Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely and Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen, 15th Cav., tendered a welcome to the garrison to Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger, 15th Cav., who were lately wedded at Amsterdam, N.Y. The reception was the first to be held in the ballroom of the new officers' club building, and the rooms were very tastefully decorated. The evening was made a delightful one in various ways, dancing, of course, being the main event. At a late hour the party enjoyed an excellent repast. The music was furnished by a select orchestra of six pieces. The officers and ladies enjoying the festivities were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alexander Rodgers, Major and Mrs. Joseph T. Clarke, Major E. E. Gayle and Miss Emily Gayle, Capt. and Mrs. John Conklin, Mrs. John E. McMahon, Capt. and Mrs. Francis C. Marshall, Capt. Leroy Eltinge, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. McCullough, Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Bowman, Lieut. and Mrs. George O. Donagan, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles M. Bunker, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Mowry, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel and Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire. Among the bachelor officers who were attended were Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, Lieuts. W. D. Forsyth, James O. Ross, Richard B. Going, Ben Lear, Jr., Wiley P. Mangum, Arthur J. Lynch, Richard Furnival, I. S. Martin, W. W. Overton, S. W. Robertson, Scott Baker and Charles H. Patterson.

A very pleasant time was enjoyed at the home of Mrs. John Conklin, Thursday, when she gave an informal card party of fourteen in honor of Miss Emily Gayle. The game in progress was four-handed bid euchre and the first prize was awarded to Mrs. John E. McMahon; Lieut. Richard Furnival and Arthur N. Pickel cut for gentlemen's first prize, the latter being successful. Consolation prizes were given to Mrs. Charles M. Bunker and Lieut. W. W. Overton. After the prizes had been declared the guests sat down to a very dainty luncheon. This is the second one of these entertaining parties held since the arrival of the cavalrymen.

The calls from headquarters are now sent forth to the members of the post through large megaphones, one located in rear of the administration building and the other in the band stand. With the Artillery moved into their new quarters, it was absolutely necessary that some arrangement be made to throw the sound of the call, as their quarters are quite a distance from headquarters. Chaplain William W. Brander, 15th Cav., has organized a large confirmation class and meetings are held every Tuesday evening in the post chapel. The Chaplain will have confirmation a short time after Easter Sunday.

Information comes to the post that John A. Hamilton, formerly a sergeant in the 2d Cavalry and newspaper man while he was stationed at this post, has secured a like position on one of the large dailies of Cincinnati, Ohio.

A very enjoyable musical reception and card party was in progress Friday evening at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Art. Corps. The game was blich and was very exciting and interesting to the



merry party of fourteen who were entertained. Among those taking part in the musical program were Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, his guests, Miss Hannah Broster and her aunt, Mrs. Riley; Lieutenants Hopkins and Pickel, 15th Cav.; Lieutenants Furnival and Patterson, Art. Corps; and Miss Nellie Hopkins, sister of Lieutenant Hopkins. The guests were all very much pleased with the evening's entertainment, and before dispersing were treated to a very dainty supper.

The school at the garrison was discontinued for the season yesterday.

The six children of the post school had a very joyous time Saturday afternoon, when a Washington birthday party was given. The children's recitations and songs were done in a praiseworthy manner.

Contract Surgeon and Mrs. Frederick B. Branch, arrived at the post Saturday evening, after a honeymoon trip to Jamaica, W. I. Dr. Branch was married at Dalton, Pa., at high noon, Jan. 23, to Miss Marie Elizabeth Van Cleft, by the bride's father, the Rev. A. J. Van Cleft, assisted by the Rev. R. P. Sweet. Contract Surgeon George F. Adair, who has been on duty at this post during the absence of Dr. Branch, returned to his station at Fort Wadsworth, yesterday afternoon.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ken., Feb. 27, 1904.

Word has recently been received that the Secretary of War has approved the plan for lighting this post with electricity. The delay was occasioned by inability to decide between acetylene gas and electricity. The latter will soon supplant the present antiquated oil lamps.

On Friday night, in the mess hall, a most brilliant concert was tendered the public by the 3d Infantry Band, under the management of the chief musician, E. Harvey. Brig. Gen. C. W. Miner, U.S.A., retired, who as colonel commanded this post, is seriously ill with pneumonia at his apartments, Chittenden hotel at Columbus, Ohio. General Miner attended the funeral of Senator Hanna and was taken ill at that time.

The Reading Club of the post met on Monday afternoon with Mrs. Hamilton A. Smith.

Secretary Taft of the War Department, who is now visiting the city of Cincinnati, and is the guest of Mr. Charles P. Taft on Pike street, was called upon on Monday by all the officers of Fort Thomas. The call was entirely a social one. All the officers of 3d Infantry became well acquainted with Governor Taft during their service in the Philippines. Warm friendships were formed while there and the officers called to welcome home their friend and to extend their congratulations upon the honor he has attained. The meeting was especially delightful. In the afternoon Secretary Taft was the guest of honor at a reception given by the Loyal Legion, at Masonic Temple. In the evening he was tendered a banquet at the St. Nicholas by the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati. Secretary Taft was given an ovation. Companies A and B, 3d Inf., arrived at the post from Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Tuesday night. The members of the 3d Infantry Band will give a dance in the mess hall on next Saturday evening.

There will be no field day exercises this month, as the new gymnasium was not finished in time to make arrangements for the event, and the weather is far too inclement for the exercises to take place in the open air.

The Misses Marjory and Florence Page, daughters of General Page, have returned to the post after a visit to St. Louis, Mo., where they acted as bridesmaids at the wedding of their relative, Miss Tracy, and Capt. Harry S. Wygant.

#### FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, South Dakota, Feb. 24, 1904.

In spite of the wind and the snow and the 21° below, the gaieties at Fort Meade continue. On Monday night, Feb. 15, Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner entertained a few friends, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The very appropriate game of "Hearts," it being the day after Valentine's Day, was played. Among those present were the Misses Smith, Miss Hunter, Lieutenants Sidman, Griffith, Hasson, Schroeter and Joyce.

A number of the officers and ladies of the post are interested in getting up a play and much of their time is spent in diligently studying their parts. The rehearsals, thus far, have proven very satisfactory, and they afford much amusement to the amateur actors. A series of chafing-dish suppers have followed the rehearsals at the quarters of Capt. A. G. Lott, Lieut. D. H. Biddle and Major G. K. Hunter.

Friday, Feb. 19 was the regular hop night and, although a number of the ladies of the garrison have given up dancing in Lent, a very pleasant evening was spent by those present.

On Washington's birthday, Capt. and Mrs. Cole entertained a number of their friends most delightfully. The tables were beautifully decorated in red, white and blue, and when the ladies, dressed according to Martha Washington's style, with the white fichus and caps tied in red, white and blue ribbons, were escorted out to supper, the effect was indeed pretty. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Lott, Captain Sands, Lieut. and Mrs. Biddle, Dr. and Mrs. Devereux, the Misses Smith, Miss Hunter and Lieutenants Stryker, Hasson and Raymond.

Dinners have recently been given by Capt. and Mrs. Lott, Capt. and Mrs. Furlong, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Biddle and the Misses Smith. Mrs. Freeland, the wife of Chaplain C. W. Freeland, recently gave a very delightful luncheon to the ladies of the post.

The gymnasium was opened on Monday, Feb. 22. Between the hours of three and five the officers and ladies are allowed to use the gymnasium. Among the recent arrivals at the post are Lieut. and Mrs. Glover, Lieutenant Raymond and Capt. and Mrs. Heiberg, all of whom have returned from leave.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 29, 1904.

A deep gloom was cast over the post on Wednesday by the death of Chaplain Norman W. Barry. He was an earnest Christian, a hard worker and generally beloved and popular by the officers and men. The funeral services were held Thursday afternoon in the post chapel after which the remains were placed on a caisson draped in the colors and escorted to the wharf by a battalion and the officers of the post. In Washington they were taken charge of by the Masons. The interment took place in Arlington on Monday, Feb. 29.

Lieut. Col. R. D. Potts, the new commanding officer, arrived on Monday and is staying with Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett. Mrs. Wall of Maryland is visiting her daughter, Mrs. S. D. Embick. Mrs. Henry C. Davis has returned from a ten days' trip to relatives in the South. Gen. J. P. Story was here on Tuesday as a witness in the court-martial case of Lieut. Charles Donohue. The General looked exceedingly well. Lieut. E. B. Martindale is visiting Lieut. C. C. Carter. Lieut. Henry Clay Evans is visiting Lieut. H. B. Clark. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Wilbur are stopping at the Chamberlin while Lieutenant Wilbur is taking his examinations for a captaincy. Miss Lucy Brown of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. Curtice Rorebeck. Mrs. Gwynn R. Hancock is spending a few days with her parents in Washington. Mrs. Frank Brown has returned home after a pleasant visit to her son, Capt. Laurence C. Brown at Fort Washington.

The grip is an epidemic here and one much to be

feared. The latest names on the list are Mrs. Erasmus Weaver, Mrs. Clarence Smith, Mrs. S. D. Embick and Major Cummings.

Mrs. O'Reilly, wife of the Surgeon General, U.S.A., has returned to Washington after a delightful visit to Major and Mrs. Rafferty.

Much regret is felt over the departure of Major and Mrs. Erasmus Weaver for their new post, Governors Island. Both the Major and his wife were very popular and will be greatly missed by the entire garrison.

The athletic tournament was postponed on account of the death of Chaplain Barry. No further date has yet been decided upon.

#### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1904.

Miss Mabel Martin of the city recently entertained the ladies of the garrison and many of her friends of the city at a euchre party, as a consolation on the night of the smoker given by the 5th Infantry Club to the Plattsburg and MacDonough Clubs. The home of Mr. John Martin has ever been a most hospitable one for Army people and a most delightful evening was spent there. The prizes were a cut glass nappie and a bonbon spoon, both of which were won by ladies from the garrison. Mrs. Hawkins of the city, who excels at bridge, won the consolation prize at euchre.

The smoker is acknowledged to have been the social event of the season among the sterner sex. The club was most tastefully decorated, everyone was admirably entertained, and the city club expressed themselves by saying it was the most excellently conducted smoker they had ever attended. Lieutenants Ely and Duncan of the 15th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Baker of the Artillery, were present from Ethan Allen.

Mrs. Chatfield recently gave a bowling party at the gymnasium to many of the garrison and her friends in Plattsburg. Mrs. Borden won first prize for ladies, a beautifully carved brass jar, while Lieut. John J. Mudgett won the gentlemen's prize, a stein. Refreshments were served after the party at Captain Chatfield's quarters.

Bowling has become quite the fad here since the new alleys were completed at the gymnasium. On Thursday night a team composed of Lieutenants Sinclair, Beck, Singleton, Mudgett, Michaels and Wiley and Chaplain Jones played against Messrs. Bromley, Howell, Parshall, Farley, Agnew, Cady and Nash from town, the barracks team winning three straight games by the following scores: 921 to 735; 854 to 794; 938 to 812. After the games the party adjourned to the club where refreshments were served. Lieutenants Campbell and Endicott kept the score.

#### SOME NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, reviewed the 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory on the evening of Feb. 27, and was received with a hearty welcome. As the Admiral and his staff entered the drill hall the band struck up "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," while the large audience cheered. Admiral Rodgers was accompanied by Capt. Thomas Perry, Capt. J. A. B. Smith, Comdr. E. B. Barry, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Poundstone, Med. Insp. G. E. H. Harmon, Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter, Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday and Paym. E. C. Tobey, all of the U.S. Navy, and on duty at the navy yard. Adjutant Hamilton equalized the regiment for review in twelve commands of sixteen files divided into three battalions, the battalion commanders being Lieutenant Colonel Stokes and Majors Wells and Todd. The formation was in line of masses, finely executed, and when reported to Brevet General Barnes, its colonel, looked exceptionally handsome. After presenting arms to the reviewing officer, General Barnes forgot to bring the regiment to an "order arms." This omission, however, was promptly corrected by the battalion commanders. As Rear Admiral Rodgers and staff were escorted around the lines, the band played "Nancy Lee," which lent a nautical flavor to the program that was highly enjoyed. Other nautical airs in celebration of "Navy night" were also played during the evening. In a regimental drill which followed the review, an innovation was introduced, by having a drummer march in the rear of the first company to mark the cadence of the step during the marching. This innovation proved of value. Evening parade was taken by Major Todd with Battalion Adjutant Ingraham acting as regimental adjutant. In all three events it suffices to state that the regiment made a fine appearance, and, in fact, it was the best display, on the whole, that it has made this season. Admiral Rodgers and officers were highly pleased at the ceremonies and were entertained by General Barnes and his officers at their conclusion. Among the special guests were Major F. H. E. Ebbett, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. J. G. Story, J. B. Frothingham and others. The review will certainly go down into history as among the most enjoyable the regiment has held.

Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., accompanied by his staff reviewed the 6th New York, in command of Col. Edward Duffy, at its armory on the evening of March 3. There was a large turnout of the friends and relatives of the members of the regiment were equalized by Acting Adjutant Costigan, with fronts of sixteen solid files, divided into two battalions. So large was the turnout that two additional companies could easily have been formed, but there was no room for them in the small drill hall. Major Devlin commanded the 1st Battalion with Lieutenant Phelan as adjutant, and Major Lynch commanded the 2d with Lieutenant Hughes as adjutant. The formation was in line of masses, and the ceremony, as a whole, in such a confined space reflected great credit on the regiment as did in fact the other military displays. A short regimental drill in close column movements followed in which Colonel Duffy handled his men with commendable skill. At its conclusion the Colonel announced to the command that the corner stone of the new armory would be laid by Mayor McClellan on April 23, with becoming ceremony, and that the 1st Battery, in command of Captain Wendel, would also participate. He then requested General Smith, as a former C.O. of the 6th, and one who had labored for its interests, to make a few remarks. The General congratulated the regiment upon its new armory now in sight, and told of the interest he felt in the command. He was most heartily applauded. After evening parade General Smith and special guests were then entertained by Colonel Duffy and his officers, and there was dancing in the drill hall. Among the many present were Captain Davidson, 7th Regiment; Captain Wendel, 1st Battery; Lieutenant Colonel O'Donohue, Majors Abel, Carnochan and Townsend. The regiment will parade March 17 to attend Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and as escort to the Irish societies.

A review of the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., by Police Commissioner McAduo, was held in the armory of the 7th Regiment on Saturday evening, Feb. 27. This review was to have been taken by Mayor McClellan, who was forced to break the engagement on account of the death of a near relative, and Mr. McAduo kindly appeared in his stead. A delightful band concert preceded the military exercises. The regiment was formed for review by Adjutant Greene in line of masses, with three battalions, and was turned over to Col. W. G. Bates in handsome shape. The battalions were commanded, respectively, by Lieutenant Colonel Wells, Major Linson and Captain Hiecker. Following the review, there was a presentation of prizes and badges for rifle shooting in which the

regiment, last year, made a remarkable showing. The regimental team won the State Match and Brigade Match at Creedmoor and was third in the Major General's Match. At Sea Girt the regiment shot fourth in the Interstate Regimental Match, out of twenty-seven competitors; and in the President's Match, the individual military championship of the United States, the first three places were won by members of the 71st, namely: Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, Sergt. A. B. Corbett and Lieut. A. E. Ranney. The regiment was very brilliantly represented on the International Team, which won the Palma Trophy at Bales, England, by Lieut. A. E. Wells, Lieut. K. K. V. Casey and Sergt. George H. Doyle; on the New York State team, which won the National Match at Sea Girt, by Capt. E. B. Bruch, Capt. G. W. Corwin, Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, Lieut. A. E. Wells, Sergt. G. H. Doyle, Sergt. A. B. Corbett and Private F. C. Moore. In addition, the regiment shows a very gratifying increase in the number of qualifications in the higher grades. It qualified at Creedmoor thirty-two distinguished experts, fifty-one experts, 141 sharpshooters and 637 marksmen. This is a percentage of marksmen, to average strength, of 33.7. The regiment in its temporary armory has no facilities for rifle shooting, which makes its record all the more creditable. Company B, Captain Beckman, which won about all the shooting trophies in the regiment, was ordered to the front and presented with the following: Commodore's Trophy, for the highest percentage of marksmen on General Practice Day at Creedmoor; Grant Trophy, for the highest State figure of merit in rifle shooting in the regiment; Colonel's Cup, for the highest percentage of marksmen for the season at Creedmoor; third prize, 1st Brigade, State figure of merit in rifle shooting. A short regimental drill in close column movements was the next event, followed by evening parade, which concluded the military exercises. These were all executed in the most excellent manner and reflected great credit on the regiment. Among the distinguished experts in rifle shooting presented with the State medal were: Colonel Bates, Lieutenant Colonel Wells, Captains Beckman, Corwin, Bruch and Byars, Lieutenants Casey, Wells, Jenkins and Wilson.

The annual inspection of the Florida State troops provided for under Sec. 14 of the National Militia law of 1902, and under Sec. 60 of the Military Code of Florida, will take place between March 15 and April 30, 1904.

The "spring" inspection of the several organizations of the Kansas National Guard will be made during the months of March and April, 1904, on such dates as may be specified by each respective inspecting officer as will best advance the interests of the Service. Brig. Gen. Henry B. Freeman, U.S.A., has been designated as inspecting officer for the troops of the Kansas National Guard, with a view of obtaining certain necessary information precedent to the execution of certain provisions of the act of Congress, and has been assigned to the several organizations of the Guard for such purpose. General Freeman has also been detailed by the Secretary of War, for a term of four years from Jan. 13, 1904.

The 22d New York, Colonel Bartlett, will be reviewed by Mayor McClellan at its armory on Monday evening, March 7.

Troop C, of New York, Captain De Bevoise, will give an exhibition of riding March 23 and 24.

The riding ring of the 1st Battery, of New York city, offers superior facilities for practice riding, and quite a number of mounted officers from other commands are availing themselves of the opportunity. Among them are officers of the 7th, 12th, 23d and 69th Regiments, who express themselves as delighted with the accommodations. There is also superior stabling accommodation of which, at the most reasonable rates, a number of outside officers have already taken advantage.

Battalion drills in the 9th N.Y. will be held on March 7 and 11.

Mr. H. H. Rogers, jr., son of President Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, has been unanimously elected 3d lieutenant in Co. A, 12th N.Y., commanded by Captain Parker.

Brig. Gen. Edward A. Campbell, 1st Brigade of New Jersey, will review the 4th Regiment of Jersey City, at its armory on Wednesday evening, March 9. Shooting trophies will also be presented during the ceremonies, after which there will be dancing.

The medical officers, Connecticut National Guard, have been organized as a Medical Corps, consisting of one assistant surgeon general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, to be nominated by the brigade commander, from the medical officers, not below the rank of major, and assigned upon his staff. Three such officers, with the rank of major; three assistant surgeons, with the rank of captain; five assistant surgeons, with the rank of 1st lieutenant. Surgeons and assistant surgeons, shall serve with the regiment by whose colonel they were nominated, unless recommended to other duty by the surgeon general, and assigned by the commander-in-chief or brigade commander. The Hospital Corps is reorganized, and will consist of: Four first-class sergeants, five sergeants, seven corporals, seven privates first-class, twenty-one privates.

Col. William G. Bates, of the 71st N.G.N.Y., has issued the handsomest order on rifle practice ever gotten up by any regiment in the State. Two pictures of the successful regimental rifle teams are given, as well as the complete rifle shooting records of the regiment for the year. The records were tabulated by Capt. George W. Corwin, inspector of small arms of the regiment. The Colonel praises the members of the 71st for their devotion and self-sacrifice, which enabled them to attain such splendid results as they did last season, and he urges them to keep up their efforts in the future.

Adjutant General Boardman, of Wisconsin, announces that an inspection of the National Guard, under the provisions of Sec. 14 of the Militia act of 1903, will be made by Major Charles G. Woodward, Art. Corps, U.S.A. He will conduct the armory inspections to determine the markings for the ceremony of inspection, for the condition of arms, equipment and uniforms, for the care of State property, for the condition of books, papers and armory and for proficiency in the setting-up exercises and school of the soldier. He will also inspect the books, papers and records in charge of the regimental adjutants and quartermasters. The balance of the annual inspections will be conducted during the tour of camp duty at the Wisconsin Military Reservation as in 1903.

Col. C. B. Dougherty, of the 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, who represented the Pennsylvania National Guard at the Fort Riley maneuvers last fall, has just made an instructive report of sixty-two pages, which has just been issued in pamphlet form. In speaking of the relations of the National Guard to the Regular Service he takes exceptions to the suggestions that retired Regular Army officers be sent to instruct the National Guard and suggests that ambitious young officers well trained at West Point be detailed as instructors. He says: "That the National Guard of Pennsylvania is esteemed and held in high consideration by the Regular Army officers is not to be questioned. Their hearty commendation of the National Guard of Pennsylvania as being a superior force was recognized by their speech." He expresses the hope "at the next division encampment of the P.N.G., an attempt be made to have maneuvers of their own on a small scale." "I think," he says, "it has been fairly well demonstrated that the colonels of infantry can handle their regiments fairly well in the regimental drill, and that battle exercises on a larger scale with an opposing force to incite more thought and study would be advantageous. Why not confine ourselves therefore at the division encampment to an inspection of the personnel and a muster of the troops and devote two or three days to maneuvers?" Colonel Dougherty also approves the suggestion of a correspondence school for officers to increase military education.



## NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill "making appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905 and for other purposes," passed the House Feb. 26 and was read in the Senate Feb. 27, 1904, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. In our issue of Feb. 13, page 634, we published a synopsis of the bill as reported by the Naval Committee of the House. The following changes from that report appear in the bill as finally passed by the House after a debate extending over several days. The appropriation for the Charleston, S.C., yard appears in the bill as passed as follows: "Machine shop for steam engineering, to complete, \$34,000; power house for steam engineering, to complete, \$25,000; stone and concrete dry dock to continue, \$300,000; workshop, to complete, \$30,000; equipment building, to complete, \$62,500; ship-fitters' shop, for construction and repair, to complete, \$150,000; foundry for construction and repair, to complete, \$55,000; in all, Navy Yard, Charleston, S.C., \$621,500."

The provision for the consolidation of power plants at navy yards continues in the bill. The appropriation of \$75,000 for a naval magazine on the New England coast is stricken out, leaving the total for "Public Works, Bureau of Ordnance," \$248,900.

The appropriation for the naval proving ground is \$121,500; not \$21,500 as printed. That for the two armored cruisers \$4,400,000, not \$400,000. In connection with the appropriation of \$15,000 for the transportation of remains, the following proviso appears: "Provided, that the sum herein appropriated shall be available for payment for transportation of the remains of officers and men who have died while on duty at any time since April 21, 1898, and shall be available until used, and applicable to past as well as future obligations."

Under "Provisions, Marine Corps," the following appears: "Provided, however, that when it is impracticable or the expense is found greater to supply marines serving on shore duty in the island possessions and on foreign stations with the Army ration, such marines may be allowed the Navy ration or commutation therefor."

Under "Public Works, Marine Corps," appears the following not found in our abstract of February 13: "Construction and completion of one brick boiler-house and bakery, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., \$5,000; installation of electric lights in barracks and officers' quarters, navy yard, Boston, \$2,500; construction and completion of an addition to marine barracks, including the erection and furnishing of a band room, mess hall, men's kitchen and men's gymnasium, marine barracks, Washington, D.C., \$150,000. Construction and completion of marine barracks and one set of officers' quarters, \$6,500, which sum shall be in addition to \$15,000 appropriated for this object in the naval appropriation act approved March 3, 1901; naval station, New Orleans, \$6,500; construction and equipment of a cold storage and ice plant, Olongapo, P.I., \$5,000; \$6,000 is allowed for rent of a building for the A.Q.M., U.S.M.C. at Philadelphia."

Under "Contingent" appears this proviso: "Provided, that the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow, in the settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers involved, payments made under the appropriation 'Contingent Navy,' to civilian employees appointed by the Navy Department for duty in and serving at naval stations maintained in the island possessions during the fiscal year 1905."

The appropriation for colliers is amended to read as follows: "Two colliers, to be capable of accompanying the battle fleet; to carry 5,000 tons of cargo coal, loaded, and to have a trial speed of not less than 16 knots; to cost not exceeding \$1,250,000 each. But the appropriations provided for said colliers shall not be used unless one of said colliers be built in a navy yard of the United States."

The appropriations for submarine boats and armor and armament in the bill as passed read as follows: "The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to contract for or purchase subsurface or submarine torpedo boats in the aggregate of, but not exceeding \$850,000. Provided, that prior to said purchase or contract for said boats any American inventor or owner of a subsurface or submarine torpedo boat may give reasonable notice and have his, her or its subsurface or submarine torpedo boat tested by comparison or competition, or both, with a Government subsurface or submarine torpedo boat or any private competitor, provided there be any such, and thereupon the board appointed for conducting such tests shall report the result of said competition or comparison, together with its recommendations, to the Secretary of the Navy, who may purchase or contract for subsurface or submarine torpedo boats in a manner that will best advance the interests of the United States in submarine warfare: And provided further, that before any subsurface or submarine torpedo boat is purchased or contracted for, it shall be accepted by the Navy Department as fulfilling all reasonable requirements for submarine warfare and shall have been fully tested to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy. To carry out the purpose aforesaid, the sum of \$850,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and to make up said sum of \$850,000, the sum of \$500,000 carried, or such parts thereof as may remain unexpended, and authorized in the Naval Appropriation Act, approved March 3, 1903, is hereby re-appropriated."

"Armor and Armament: Toward the armament and armor of domestic manufacture for the vessels authorized, \$12,000,000. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to procure by contract armor of the best quality for any or all vessels herein authorized at such price as in his judgment is just and reasonable."

The total force provided for by the bill is 31,500 men. It is provided that "the 3,000 additional men herein authorized may be recruited upon the passage of this act."

It will be observed that the bill now contains an appropriation for the Charleston Navy Yard, S.C., of \$621,500; another authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to purchase submarine boats within his discretion, but limiting the amount for such craft to \$850,000, and the third directs the Secretary of the Navy to purchase armor plate at a price which is in his judgment "just and reasonable." The rejected amendments sought to increase the number of submarines, to limit the cost of armor plate to \$398 a ton, or as an alternative, if it could not be bought for that price to spend \$4,000,000 for a Government factory; to provide that none of the money expended for armor plate shall be paid to con-

cerns in a trust and, finally, to limit a day's work on Government contracts heretofore authorized and authorized in the bill to eight hours.

The passage of the bill was preceded by an animated debate. In the course of the proceedings on Feb. 23, Mr. William W. Kitchin charged the supporters of the bill with extravagance and declared that the people were not in favor of the naval increase which it proposed. He said in part: "Why do we need such rapid increase of the Navy? Do we need it? For what purpose? What task have the American people to demand of this immense navy? Is it to take Santo Domingo? Is it to take any of the Central American Republics? Is it to take any country on the American continent? If you suspect such purposes, we will not need a larger navy than we now have to accomplish them. Is it to meddle in China? We had influence there before the Navy was as large as it is now. Do we intend to cross the Atlantic and grapple with some of the European powers? There is no necessity for that and no probability of it. No; we have no great task before us to require us to constantly increase this Navy at this extravagant rate. But is proclaimed that the Monroe Doctrine is no stronger than the Navy. That is not true. If the Monroe Doctrine is right, and I believe it is, it is as strong as mankind's respect for human rights—it is as strong as conscience. Before we had our present Navy the Monroe Doctrine was strong enough, when President Cleveland sent his Venezuelan message to Congress, to shake Europe in its proclamation. We should want no navy to enforce a wrong, and, if this doctrine is right, as we proclaim it to be, we have found by experience that an immense navy is not required for its maintenance. Some of you think that your platform demands it. It does not. Some think the people demand it. They do not."

Mr. Brandegee strongly opposed the amendment striking out the item for one battleship. "The battleship," said he, "is the backbone of the Navy. It is the real fighting strength of all sea power. It is upon the high seas that this country will fight its decisive battles if war ever comes. If we can defeat an enemy there, our coasts will never be exposed. Great Britain now has fifty-two battleships. We have eleven. When the battleships now authorized shall be completed she will have fifty-nine and we will have twenty-five. We shall then have made some respectable approach to the naval strength which we ought to possess. Why should we take the back track just as we are about to attain the object for which we have striven for over twenty years? It is not good sense; it is not good statesmanship; it is not patriotic. The American Navy has never failed us in a crisis. Let us stand by it now."

Mr. Foss also opposed the amendment, saying in part: "What makes the proposition of the gentleman to strike out the battleship so significant in this debate, is this fact: When he moves to strike out the battleship, he moves to strike out the fighting arm, he moves to strike out that particular ship that stands for preparation for war above anything and everything else. If he had moved to strike out a cruiser, a ship of peace, that would have been another thing. Now, gentlemen, the issue between the gentleman from Ohio and the Naval Committee is this: We are all for peace, but we believe in peace backed up by preparation for war. We believe in that peace which comes from being prepared. The father of our country said that one of the most effectual means of preserving peace is to prepare for war. That is why the debate on this battleship is so important. We are all for peace—peace among the nations of the globe, peace between other nations and ourselves; but we do not believe in striking down that ship that stands for the largest armament, for the largest ordnance, for the largest guns—that ship that is the fighting arm of the United States Navy. That is what makes the significance of this debate so great."

Mr. McNary offered an amendment providing for ten torpedo boat destroyers on condition that five of them should be built in the United States navy yards, and announced that he would move to strike out the item for scout boats. He explained that scout boats could be bought when needed and insisted that what the Navy required was an increased number of torpedo craft. Mr. Dayton objected to any large increase of the torpedo fleet. "I want to call attention," said he, "to the fact that history shows substantially that a torpedo boat never struck an effective blow where its adversary was upon the alert, and that in every battle where it has come in contact with a foe ready to meet it, it has been destroyed, and destroyed easily."

Mr. Dayton went on to explain his objection to submarine boats. "The present stage of the controversy over submarines," he said, "is especially pleasing to the Navy Department. One private firm at their own cost has built a submarine boat, and has officially requested to have it fully and completely tested in competition with the type possessed by the Government. The report of the board selected by the Navy Department to conduct such tests can be expected within two or three months, and there is no doubt that such report will contain information of exceeding value, and suggest lines of construction which should be demanded by the Navy Department. Not one of the mechanical weaknesses of the Holland submarine boat that were pointed out by Admirals Melville and Bowles has yet been overcome. There has been no change in the design or character of the gasoline engine. The storage battery is so installed that the pounding of the sea will impair its efficiency. There has been no improvement as regards stability. The boat is still 'blind,' since the range of vision of the Holland submarine boat is only about 15 degrees. The boat is lacking in speed, and is so tender under diving conditions that the different members of the crew can barely move from a fixed position when the boat is engaged in submerging or rising to the surface. As the Navy Department now possesses eight of these boats, reliable information is being furnished as to their military value, efficiency and endurance. So far as the naval experts are concerned, there is a weaker call for them than was made a year ago; and this is due to the fact that the actual performance of the boat has not been of such character as to convince the Navy Department officials that their development has been sufficiently satisfactory to regard the boat as efficient weapons of naval warfare."

Mr. McDermott offered an amendment, which he supported in a humorous speech, providing that all the ships mentioned in the bill should be built in the State of New Jersey. He subsequently withdrew the amendment. An amendment proposed by Mr. Livernash on Feb. 26, providing that eight hours should count as a day's work on contracts authorized by the bill, provoked a long and acrimonious controversy, but was voted down. A synopsis of the bill, H. 12,220, as it passed the House, appears elsewhere in these columns.

The Navy Appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate on March 3, and at the request of Senator Gorman, Senator Hale gave an outline of the features of

the bill from which we quote the following: "The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has added \$327,000 to the bill, making it carry a total of \$97,001,738.94. We have appropriated since 1884 for the new Navy \$760,836,567.75. As showing the growth of the Navy in another respect, I have the list of men and petty officers. In 1883 the Navy consisted of 8,250 men and petty officers. We now have 34,000. The pay of the Navy in 1883 was \$6,940,780, and last year it was \$19,824,083."

Senator Hale presented a summary of the vessels of the Navy fit for service, 254 in all, and forty-three others under construction or authorized. There are twenty-three vessels unfit for service. This list was compiled by former Rear Admiral Bowles, late Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. The total tonnage of the Navy in service is 531,886. The tonnage under construction is 349,431, making a total of 881,317 tons, of 1,248,386 horse-power, requiring 45,881 men. Referring to the obsolete tonnage of the great navies of the world, Senator Hale said that the offensive fighting ships of the United States as compared with similar ships abroad placed the American Navy, in his opinion, next to that of England alone. "When the program is completed," he added, "the United States will be away beyond France, or Germany, or Russia, or Japan, and much nearer Great Britain than anybody realizes who has not studied these figures." Continuing, the Senator remarked that it was surprising how soon naval boards retired useful vessels from the offensive line and placed them on the list of defensive vessels. "The Navy Department is already talking of placing the Oregon, Massachusetts and Indiana on the retired list, as harbor defense vessels," he announced. "Nothing suits the Navy officers but the very largest and finest ships. There is not on the seas a single battleship of 16,000 tons. Yet we are building nothing else."

Senator Gallinger remarked that the American Navy was third on the list in point of strength, and Senator Clay said he thought Germany's was ahead of ours. Senator Perkins declared that on account of profiting by the mistakes of foreign powers, the effectiveness of the American Navy was second, not third, in the world. "Germany is not ahead of us," said Mr. Hale, "as the navies now stand, not counting the vessels under construction." Mr. Hale pointed out that many obsolete vessels were carried in foreign navy lists as available and effective tonnage, while the practice does not prevail in the United States Navy.

When the bill was read for amendment, three amendments were offered and agreed to. One appropriates \$70,000 for a naval hospital on the Island of Mindanao in the Philippines, another appropriates \$40,000 for repairing and restoring the old frigate Constitution and the third changes the provision for consolidating power plants so as to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to place such individual plants at each yard under the bureau best adapted to handle it economically.

Under date of March 2 Secretary Moody directed a letter to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, commenting upon the two proposed amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill on the subject of commutation of quarters for civil engineers and professors of mathematics. Secretary Moody says the effect of this would be to raise the pay of professors of mathematics and civil engineers while on duty to \$800 a year during the first five years of their service; \$700 a year during the second five years; \$700 a year during the third five years; \$500 a year during the fourth five years; and \$700 a year during the rest of their service. Also to raise the pay of assistant civil engineers from \$1,500 a year to \$2,000 a year for the first four years; to \$2,200 a year for the second four years; and to \$2,600 for the year after that. He says: "It may be noted in passing that this would leave the corps of chaplains without any increase of pay and intensify the already bitter feeling that that corps has not been fairly treated. Without attempting to pass upon the justice of any of these proposed amendments, I believe it my duty to represent to your committee with all the force within my command that it would be inexpedient to enact these amendments into law. The question of pay of the Navy ought not to be dealt with by piece-meal. The moment something is done for one corps, it is felt to be a grievance by some other corps, whose claims are left unnoticed. There are inequalities in the compensation of officers of our various corps which should receive the attention of Congress. I quote my letter to you under date of Jan. 13, 1904, as follows: 'While advocating the equalization of the pay of officers afloat and ashore and desiring that officers of the Navy shall have pay equal to officers of corresponding rank in the Army, nevertheless I believe it my duty to ask the committee to consider the whole question of the pay of navy officers. The present provision giving them the allowance of officers of the Army led to entirely unexpected results and caused frequent changes of pay. In one case in the Court of Claims it appears that within thirty months the pay of a Navy officer changed eleven times.' I desire to emphasize the fact that I do not wish to diminish the pay of Navy officers in any way, but the system of pay is in such confusion that nothing short of a reconsideration of the whole subject will give proper results."

Now that ex-Governor Long's, "The New American Navy," has been taken from the index expurgatorius, and will be admitted into our ship's libraries, it is only proper to call attention to the following extract from a notice of the book in the March Critic, just out. "The author is under a total misapprehension, however, in regard to the episode connected with 'the now famous dispatch' to Admiral Dewey (vol. I, page 182). That dispatch did not originate in the Bureau of Navigation, as stated in the text, nor did it precede the dispatch from Dewey about the Governor of Hong Kong. On the contrary, it was a direct consequence of that dispatch. This is a very material point, and historically a very important one. The dispatch itself was dictated by the President and taken down by Captain—not Rear Admiral—Crowninshield, acting for the time, not as author, but as amanuensis. There were two or more members of the Cabinet with the President at the time. The author did not arrive at the White House until after the meeting had broken up. The entire passage should be recast in any future edition of the book." This agrees with the account of the incident given by ex-Attorney General Griggs (one of those present), in his address before the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Feb. 4, which was noticed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 7. We think with the Critic that, in the interests of history, the entire passage should be recast and made to conform to facts.



## THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF TO-DAY.

The tardiness of Russia's military advance in the Far East has given rise to many reports that the outbreak of war has found her army unprepared for its difficulties. Vague stories have been published to the effect that her military system is in disorder, that the discipline of her troops is lax, that incapable officers are in control and that because of these and related conditions, her land campaign against the Japanese would have to be conducted under considerable disadvantages. These reports will receive little if any credence among those at all familiar with Russian military policy and least of all among the Japanese, whose extraordinary alertness precludes the notion that they would commit the inexcusable blunder of belittling the enemy. The fact is that ever since 1877 the Russian army has been undergoing a sweeping reform along lines suggested by the experiences of the Russo-Turkish war, and so far as critical outsiders have been able to ascertain, this process has developed a military organization which in size, equipment, discipline and mobility is quite capable of commanding the respect of the world.

According to Col. Sir Howard Vincent, one of the ablest of British military experts, the Russian standing army, in time of peace, numbers more than 1,000,000 rank and file, or four per cent. of the entire male population of the empire between the ages of twenty and sixty years. In addition, there are on a peace footing 627,000 infantry, consisting of twenty-five army corps, fifty-two divisions, 209 regiments and 836 battalions; 117,000 cavalry, in twenty-three divisions and 634 squadrons; 138,000 artillery with 412 batteries of field artillery and forty-six of horse artillery; 34,000 engineers; 34,000 commissariat, transport, medical and other departmental troops and 60,000 Cossacks. Including the reserves and the militia Russia is able to assemble a total military force of 5,400,000 men, or twenty per cent. of her entire male population between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and to these may be added 15,000 gendarmes acting under the Ministry of the Interior and 35,000 Frontier Guards subject to the Ministry of Finance. The militia consists partly of men who, having served in the Standing Army, have attained their thirty-ninth year. Their liability to military service continues until the completion of the forty-third year. Another branch of the militia consists of all men physically capable, who for any reason have been exempt from regular service, their liability to service continuing until the close of their twenty-fifth year. They are subject to two six-week periods of training in four years. Broadly speaking, the liability to military service is general between the twenty-second and forty-fourth birthdays. The only exemptions are in favor of the Cossacks of the Caucasus, who have a special organization; the settlers in Turkestan and the territories of the Amur, and the non-Russian population of Astrakhan, the Asiatic provinces and Archangel. A million of Russian subjects attain the military age every year, but as only 300,000 are required to bring the Standing Army up to its peace establishment, conscription presses less severely upon the young Russian than upon the young Frenchman, German or Austrian.

It is estimated that from sixty to seventy per cent. of the recruits are illiterate. "But if they fall in education," says Colonel Vincent, "no army is manned under such excellent physical conditions. Mature age and hardy training make the tall, broad-chested Russian an excellent soldier from the very first. The French, Italian or Spanish conscript is hardly to be compared with him, and he also surpasses both the German and the Austrian. What would not the British recruiting sergeant, on the look-out for 'specials' at the street corner, give for a few of such men?" Of the six per cent. rejected on physical examination, eleven per cent. are fit for the reserves, a state of affairs superior to that to be found in any other European country. The period of service with the colors is nominally six years, but in the field artillery and infantry it is only four. Yet whatever the term may be, the balance of eighteen years' service has to be made up in the reserve, subject to liability to be called up for two trainings of six weeks each. More than one training of a fortnight is, however, rarely insisted upon, unless the color service has been less than three years, when the Reservist is usually called up twice for three weeks.

The figures presented above give some idea of Russian military resources, and it is therefore worth while to consider the means by which these resources are converted into military strength. To begin with, there are a large number of military schools scattered throughout the Empire, giving thorough instruction to more than ten thousand cadets, or three times as many as in Germany, sixteen times as many as in the United States and twenty times as many as in France. Yet even this large number of cadets is barely sufficient to supply the officers needed for the guards, the artillery and engineers, and it is therefore necessary to draw many officers from the ranks and from the eleven large training schools provided for deserving non-commissioned officers. In addition to the schools for cadets there are four military colleges for officers, as follows: The Staff College with 314 students, sixty of whom pass out every year; the College of Engineering and Artillery; the College of Military Law, and the College of Instruction in Supply and Transport Duty. Special care is taken with the instruction of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of ability, from among whom fully one-half of all the officers of the Army are taken. There are 500 Instruction Battalions for enlisted men of all arms and the course of instruction is five months in duration. Men of promise may be assigned to this course after their second year's maneuvers. If they come up to the standard they revert to their corps with acting rank, and are confirmed after three years' service. Their pay is then subject to an annual increment, and if they serve for ten years they are sure of civil employment, for all the railways, and nearly every other institution, either belong to the State or are State controlled.

The organization of the colossal force here described is exceedingly interesting. There is a General Staff, consisting of 892 officers, including 282 generals and 402 colonels. There are 588 staff posts. There are three infantry divisions of the Guards consisting of twelve regiments and forty-eight battalions. The regiments of infantry of the line are 180 in number, four regiments making a division divided into two brigades. The cavalry consists of nineteen divisions of two brigades each, numbering in all eighty-five regiments. Every infantry division has a field artillery brigade of from six to nine batteries of eight guns each, and every cavalry division

has a horse artillery brigade with six guns to each battery. Each field battery has 250 men and 207 horses, and each horse battery has 208 men and 250 horses. "In marching," says Colonel Vincent, "the Russian infantry has absolutely no equal. Nothing is omitted to develop and improve it. The vast hedgeless country facilitates great extension in movement, and all that can be done to make the march cheerful and pleasant is done. The Russian does not yield to the Italian in his love for song, or to the Spaniard in his love for dancing and fun. They sing every inch of the way, and often and often a dancer will step in front of his company and by merry carnival antics send the laughter round. That is the way to get men along and keep them good-tempered under adverse conditions. The man who helps therein renders good service, and is let off some guard or fatigue, or gets an extra ration or tot. How different to our comparatively dull, silent march in serried files! 'The soldier who sings as he marches, marches to victory.' So wrote Lord Wolseley."

It is in her mounted infantry, however, that Russia takes special pride, and with reason, for Colonel Vincent pronounces them the finest mounted infantry in the world. Russia has fifty-six regiments of dragoons who are in reality mounted rifles. They move in threes, the center file holds the horse of his comrade on either side when the order to act on foot is given. The horse detachment remains under the command of the senior subaltern. He is directed to keep under cover, yet near at hand, that the word, "To horse!" may be immediately put into execution to charge disheartened infantry, to meet cavalry face to face, to seize a position or to retire swiftly before superior numbers. "Let me give warning," writes Colonel Vincent, "if the Russians ever invade India, they will do so with 200,000 mounted infantry, and we must have better and more numerous marksmen on horseback to oppose and circumvent them if they chance to survive the passes." Of the Russian cavalry Colonel Vincent is scarcely less enthusiastic, one fact which he cites as particularly important being that practically every cavalry division has its remount establishment in one or the other of the great horse-breeding provinces of the Southeast.

As to the vital factor of discipline, it has undoubtedly reached a high degree of development throughout the Russian military service. Writing from the Imperial camp at Kishineff in 1877, Colonel Vincent described the discipline of the Russian Army as admirable. Speaking of present conditions, he says: "Returning to the Russian army after an interval of twenty-five years, the most remarkable in the history of the world for progress in civil liberty, one might expect to find that the disciplinary hold had become less firm. But, if anything, the contrary, so far as outward appearances go, is a fact. The discipline of the army, and indeed of the Civil Service also, is as perfect as ever. Every office and grade, from Minister to schoolboy, has its martial uniform, and never puts it off. Travel from the Vistula to the Pacific, and neither in public street nor at lonely station will you see any deviation of the strict military bearing and salutation of the subordinate toward the superior. Moreover those friendly greetings of the superior, from the Tsar downwards to the inferior, on coming into and leaving his presence, are still typical of the friendliness of Russian life."

## EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I was considerably surprised and somewhat annoyed on reading a letter called "The Educated Soldier," written by a woman and published in your issue of Feb. 6. The "limitless education" so often spoken of is a foolish, meaningless term. Nobody ever advocated or contemplated any such thing as limitless education.

Your correspondent asks: "Who desires the attainment of (such) exalted erudition in the profession of arms?" I will answer: "Every intelligent and zealous officer in the line of the Army." She asks again: "Who, indeed, can attain to it?" Does she mean to insinuate that the intellectual capacity of Army officers is so small that they cannot hope to attain "exalted erudition" in the profession of arms? Or does she mean that the profession of arms is such a simple and (like ditch digging), so entirely practical a trade that "erudition" as applied to it is a joke?

The education, both theoretical and practical, of the line officer looks to one end, to ultimately fit him for the command of an army in the field. I am quite sure that your fair correspondent has little idea of the requirements of such a command or of the study and training necessary to fit a man for the position. Such study is, indeed, "limitless." The commander must be thoroughly familiar with the organization and tactics of his own and the opposing forces; he must be master of the art and science of war, for war is an art and a science, whatever your correspondent may believe. He must know how all the great battles of the past were lost and won and must be ready to apply the lessons learned to his own operations. He must be very familiar with history and geography, with politics, law and government and a host of other matters. He must be a statistician, familiar with all the needs of his army and with every detail of the method by which these needs are met. He must be familiar with sanitation and with numerous branches of engineering in a most practical sense. He must understand the effect that every occurrence of whatever kind may have on his campaign and be ready to change his plans accordingly. He must have the strategic mind that grasps all details and prepares for every emergency. He must have the calculating, managing mind of a business man, the reasoning powers of a detective, the command of language of a college professor, a keen understanding of human nature, an almost infinite memory and grasp of details, an unhesitating decision of mind, etc. These are a few, only a very few, of the requirements of an independent commander. I cannot undertake to mention them all.

The conclusion, however, I would wish to draw is that war is an art and a science. Like all other sciences, it must be studied, and it is worthy of all the study the greatest minds can put upon it. As in medicine, law and engineering and all other sciences, study must be supplemented by and accompanied with practical experience. A knowledge of many other sciences forms part of a full knowledge of the art and science of war. Its possibilities are almost unlimited. Properly to conduct and control the operations of a large army in the field under all the difficulties that may (and do) beset the commander is the most trying and difficult task the human mind and the human body are called upon to perform. A man may well devote his life to the study

and experience that will fit him for such a command. History is full of instances where able-bodied men have broken down completely under the terrible mental strain incident to the command of an army. At the beginning of the campaign in the Crimea, some fifty years ago, Lord Raglan was a strong, healthy, energetic man. Before the war was over the mental strain broke him down and he died from sheer exhaustion. Marshal St. Arnaud died during the campaign. Canrobert, considered one of the bravest and ablest officers of the French Army, found himself unequal to the task of command in spite of his ambition, and begged to be relieved. And even the stout Pélissier had his reason almost unseated under the strain. In fact he has been believed to have been at least mentally unbalanced for over a week at a critical stage of the campaign. And right here I might add, in connection with the requirements of a commander that had Pélissier not been a shrewd politician and a skilful diplomat, the war would have had a different or at least a much later conclusion.

If to be prepared for all emergencies is impossible, as your correspondent states, that is a good reason why everyone connected with the Army should labor and study unceasingly to be as well prepared as possible.

Your correspondent says: "Relax a trifle the monotonous, exacting, nerve-racking discipline, etc." Why not relax altogether and do away with the Army? There is no such thing as "monotonous, nerve-racking discipline" in the Army. The discipline at West Point is far more severe. The cadets are put through a course of study much too rapid and searching for the average human mind, study more severe than the "limitless education" of the War College on which your correspondent dwells. Do we get as a result an army of "attenuated, supernal beings"? No; we get a class of the most able-bodied, able-minded soldiers that any country or any era has ever produced. But of course your correspondent thinks this is all very foolish; why give soldiers so much education?

Again I find, "rely more upon that experience (the experience of war), which cannot be foreseen and prepared for, but which will surely come and which must be the education and the greatest part of it of every invincible soldier and formidable army." This is sage advice indeed. It is equivalent to saying: "Do away with a standing army and rely upon the experience of volunteers in the early part of the war to make great generals and fine soldiers." If we had been at peace a hundred years, and we have already been at peace thirty nine years, or since 1865, what kind of an army would this scheme give us to start off with? Suppose we were opposed to Germany, what would happen during the first year of the war? We saw an approximation to this state of affairs in the last war of any importance in which we were engaged, and we all know the money and blood it cost the Union, and the way in which the "superannuated, over-educated" West Pointers of the South outwitted and defeated the political appointees in the Northern Army. When the battle is on it is too late for the general to learn the art of war. In doing so he loses the day. He must learn before, by his own experience and a study of the experience of others.

To say, as your correspondent does, that the profession of arms is, of all professions, the least given to scholarly attainments, is a libel upon all armies, and upon all the great men of all ages who have organized and commanded them and labored for their improvement. Nor is the Army appalled at the prospect of study. We are glad to learn that we are to be instructed and educated in our profession, "refined and superfluous." If there are any officers in our Army who think it is simply a place to wear a uniform and draw a salary perhaps they are appalled, and we hope they will be induced to resign, for they are not wanted. As to the enlisted soldier, his education will depend on his ability. If we had an Army composed entirely of cultured, educated, refined and intelligent gentlemen it would be the best army we could possibly obtain, in spite of all your correspondent says. The better educated and more refined and cultured a man is the better soldier he will make. No amount and no kind of education is a waste of time, or fails to benefit its recipient. But since "limitless education" is impossible we must devote the time available for study and practical education to those subjects which will most benefit the Army at large and most add to its efficiency in view of war.

The references to "apes," "pale corporal's guard," "mental telepathy" and "air ships" are so frivolous, so painfully thoughtless that it would be a waste of mental effort to criticize them.

Your correspondent realizes in a very general way what is desired. She says: "Let there be a practical, valuable and reasonable system of education, etc." But having from some unknown source heard of "limitless education" she allows herself to make some most extraordinary statements about the Army and to draw therefrom some untrue and even ridiculous conclusions. Her criticism is untimely, uninformed and unfair.

ARMY OFFICER.

## CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"America in the China Relief Expedition" is the title of a book written by Brig. Gen. A. S. Daggett, which I have just read with interest. I recall that I read during the year following the events of the China Relief Expedition, a work in two volumes, hastily written by a professional traveler and to which grievous exception was taken on personal and historical grounds by prominent American officers; but I also recall that the author of that large work wrote in terms of highest commendation of the writer of the present volume.

Without seeming to do so, General Daggett corrects the errors of the traveler at many points and has placed within our reach the unvarnished facts in a style at once clear and forcible.

I cannot pass upon the military science contained in General Daggett's book, but the spirit in which it is written appears to be eminently fair. It is quite likely, however, that there will always be a difference of opinion among officers of the 9th and 14th Regiments of U.S. Infantry, touching the proportion of credit which should go to each for actual achievement in this campaign. Personal actors in a drama of war are hard to satisfy, even with the most carefully written description of the scenes.

That General Daggett has endeavored with a large measure of success to cover the ground without bias, will, I think, be readily conceded. The book is a valuable contribution to the military library and will be found a useful work of historical reference to the popular reader who, like the writer of this comment, has not been educated in the art of war.

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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**I. W. W.**—Retired enlisted men of the U.S. Army may live in a foreign country, but they must first get permission from the War Department to go abroad. Send application for furlough to Adjutant General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., stating how long a furlough you want, etc.

**READING MATTER FOR PHILIPPINES.**—Boxes or packages containing reading matter for soldiers in the Philippines should be addressed "Manila, Aid Society, care of Depot Quartermaster, Manila, P.I., via Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Calif." and should be plainly marked to show contents. They will be forwarded free of charge from San Francisco.

**E. E.**—Foreign army officers are allowed to wear various decorations on uniforms. Without seeing the particular decorations you speak of, it would be impossible to say what they represented. The Uniform Regulations of the Army prescribe the wearing of medals of honor, badge of military societies, etc., on dress uniforms. See G.O. 132, Dec. 31, 1902, H.Q.A., in Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 3, 1903. Officers of the New York National Guard are entitled to wear similar decorations, which are governed by regulations. These decorations can only be obtained by those who have won them, or have served in some war, or Army Corps, which entitles them to such decoration or badge.

**J. M. G.** asks if it is possible for a graduate of a military academy to secure a commission as 2d lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps? Answer: Yes, provided he receives an appointment and can pass the necessary examination.

**J. S. B.**—To get a detail on recruiting service apply through the military channels to the Adjutant General of the Army. The recruiting officer at Philadelphia is Major George A. Dodge, 3d U.S. Cav.

**A. B. B.**—There is a school for electrician sergeants at Fort Totten, N.Y. You must pass an examination for service at the school. Applications for examination must be made to the commandant, School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y. The commandant will advise you in what branches of study you will be examined. You must not necessarily be a non-commissioned officer. Your age, 32, would not be a detriment to you. Continuous service for ten years would probably aid you. Your chances for appointment after serving at school would be excellent, if able to pass the examinations.

**T. D.**—The pay of a commissary steward in the Navy is \$60 per month. He ranks as a chief petty officer, and the statement that he did not rank as such was incorrect.

## Malt-Nutrine

Special attention of the Officers and Soldiers stationed in the tropical climates, is called to Anheuser-Busch's "Malt-Nutrine—the Food Drink." It possesses intense nourishing strength, is readily retained by the stomach, and is especially recommended to persons suffering with dysentery and similar maladies.

## BORN.

**BYRNE.**—In The Highlands, near Fort Thomas, Ky., Feb. 28, 1904, to the wife of Major Bernard E. A. Byrne, 13th Inf., a daughter.

**CORBUSIER.**—At Fort Mansfield, Watch Hill, R.I., Feb. 22, 1904, a daughter, Frances Shepard Corbusier, to the wife of Contract Surg. Harold D. Corbusier, and granddaughter of Major William H. Corbusier, Medical Department, U.S.A., and niece of 1st Lieut. P. W. Corbusier, 14th U.S. Cav.

**HAYNE.**—At Malabang, Mindanao, Feb. 27, to the wife of Lieut. Col. Paul T. Hayne, jr., 14th Cav., a son, Paul Traylor Hayne, 3d.

**HOSKINS.**—At San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 18, 1904, to the wife of Post Commissary Sergt. Henry A. Hoskins, U.S.A., a daughter.

**MOORE.**—At Bolton Landing, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1904, a son to the wife of Mr. Clarence S. Moore, son of Commodore John W. Moore, U.S.N.

**REEVE.**—At Ord Barracks, Cal., Feb. 21, 1904, to the wife of 1st Lieut. E. M. Reeve, 15th Inf., a son, Earnest Manning Reeve, jr.

**STEPHENS.**—At West Point, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1904, a daughter to the wife of Capt. John E. Stephens, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

## MARRIED.

**HALL-BOLTON.**—At the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 23, 1904, Miss Alice Conway Bolton, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Bolton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bolton, to Mr. Gordon Hall.

**PARTRIDGE-McCLURE.**—At Independence, Wis., March 2, 1904, Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Veta Ellean McClure.

**ROSCOE-CAMPBELL.**—At Christ Church, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 24, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. Maxon, Lieut. David L. Roscoe, U.S.A., and Sidney Caroline, daughter of Mrs. Campbell, and the late Major Joseph B. Campbell, U.S.A.

**WUTTKE-SNYDER.**—At San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 23, 1904, Capt. Paul F. Wuttke, Porto Rico Regiment, and Miss Jessie H. Snyder.

## DIED.

**BARRY.**—At Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 24, 1904, Chaplain Thomas W. Barry, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

**BENHAM.**—At Madrid, N.M., Feb. 26, 1904, Robert B. Benham, jr., son of the late Dr. R. B. Benham, retired.

**BLUNT.**—On Feb. 18, 1904, at Washington, D.C., Penelope Bethune, daughter of the late Major T. Stanhope English, U.S.M.C., and widow of Col. Charles E. Blunt, C.E., U.S.A.

**BRIDGE.**—At Athens, Pa., Feb. 22, 1904, Mrs. Charlotte M. Bridge, widow of the late Pay Dir. Horatio Bridge, U.S.N., who died in March, 1893.

**BORUP.**—In St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 23, 1904, at the family residence, No. 555 Summit avenue, Theodor C. Borup, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was a brother of Major Henry D. Borup, U.S.A., Mrs. C. T. Hutchins, wife of Captain Hutchins, U.S.N., and of Mrs. J. B. Hartley, widow of Colonel Hartley, U.S.A., and of Mrs. E. S. Simpson, widow of Gen. J. H. Simpson, U.S.A.

**DODGE.**—Feb. 18, 1904, at Heart's Ease, Oakes Home, Denver, Colo., of pulmonary tuberculosis, Hubert A., son of Mrs. Laura C. Dodge, and the late Capt. F. L. Dodge 23d Inf., U.S.A., at the age of twenty-eight years and eleven months. The interment took place on the Feb. 24 at the Arlington National Cemetery, Washington.

**LANGDON.**—At Stamford, Conn., Feb. 27, 1904, of pneumonia, in the twenty-second year of his age, Armand Creamer Langdon, youngest son of Col. Loomis L. Langdon, U.S.A., and brother of Capt. Russell C. Langdon, 3d U.S. Inf.

**McGUNNIEGLE.**—At Manila, P.I., on Jan. 14, 1904, Mrs. Isabella Ray McGunnigle, widow of the late Lieut. Comdr. Wilson McGunnigle, U.S.N., and mother of Lieut. Col. G. K. McGunnigle, U.S.A.

**NUGENT.**—On Sunday, Feb. 21, at her residence, 228 West 113th street, New York city, Arline S. Nugent, youngest child of Cornelia Burke, and the late George R. Nugent, and granddaughter of the late Gen. Robert Nugent, U.S.A., and niece of Gen. D. W. Burke, U.S.A. retired.

## DELAY IN SHIP CONSTRUCTION.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Sir: I notice in your issue of to-day a list of the larger warships now building with their present degree of completion with the exception of the Ohio. Almost none of them are as yet half finished, while a goodly number ought to be in commission to-day. The Japanese Government has ordered two large battleships in England to be completed in eighteen months, so that if this order is complied with, these ships, whose keels are not laid to-day, will be in commission before the majority of the ships in your list.

The recent contracts for battleships allow about forty months for completion. Why is this? Why are we so much slower in work of this character than any other country, except, perhaps, France? Slowness is not an American trait, and the prolonged and repeated delays in construction are very vexatious and mortifying. I should be glad if you could, if possible, give some explanation in your columns.

L.S.L.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Colonel's Opera Cloak," which is now published in a new illustrated edition by Little, Brown & Co., was among the most successful of the novels published a quarter of a century ago in the "No Name" series, by new and old authors, who remained anonymous. The author's name was revealed some time ago as Christine C. Brush. The comparison between the fiction of then and now is interesting, and the older story does not suffer. It is written with a quaint simplicity which adds much to its charm.

"A Trooper's Narrative of Service in the Anthracite Coal Strike, 1902," by Stewart Culin, private, 2d Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, N.G.P., is published in a neat little illustrated volume by George W. Jacobs and Company, Philadelphia. An introductory record of the active service by this troop since its organization, as far back as 1780, is followed by a straightforward and intelligent account of the service of the troop in preserving order in the Pennsylvania coal regions. Of the equipment of the Pennsylvania National Guard the author says: "The chief defect is in the canvas leggings which are neither serviceable, convenient, nor well appearing. The carbine sling we discarded soon after entering the field. Of our arms the quality of the saber alone is subject to criticism. As to mounted troops in general, their utility for the kind of work in which we were engaged seems amply demonstrated."

That George B. McClellan, son of General McClellan and recently installed as Mayor of New York city, has made a study of the political systems of other nations as well as of his own, is shown by the well written and scholarly history of "The Oligarchy of Venice" from his pen, which has just been published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company. The history of Venice is unlike that of any other nation, in that it is a completed whole. After a period of fourteen hundred years of independent existence Venice ceased to exist as abruptly as she began. There was no absorption of her ruling caste into another nationality. Her history was always interesting, always picturesque. She was the product of her time and age, but developed along individual lines, capable of great deeds, and of infinite wickedness. The present volume is brief but comprehensive, an impartial and interesting study of her rise and decay.

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish a book to which the present war in the East will lend added interest, entitled "Japanese Physical Training," from the pen of H. Irving Hancock, author of "Life at West Point." This Japanese "Jiu-jitsu," characterized as "the system of exercise, diet and general mode of living that has made the Mikado's people the healthiest, strongest and happiest men and women in the world," has always been something of a mystery, and is in this volume fully outlined for the Western reader for perhaps the first time. Taught originally only to the aristocratic classes, its rules carefully guarded from all but the initiated, jiu-jitsu has, with the development of Japan along modern lines, become open to every Japanese who wishes to acquire it, and its value is proven, the author says, by the fact that the Japanese, "while a diminutive race, possess the greatest endurance of any people on earth." Aided by illustrations, a full practical working outline of jiu-jitsu is given, but the reader is warned against the attempt to master it all in a week. In Japan the

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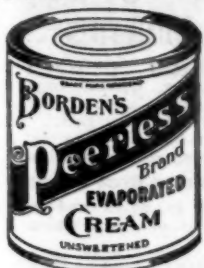
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full course requires four years of time, and involves not only study of certain tricks of combat, but proper diet, deep breathing, the right use of bathing, the wearing of proper clothing and of repeated practice of the exercises on which the system is based.

Mr. James H. Morrison's "History of American Steam Navigation" is an exceedingly entertaining story of steamboat enterprise in the United States from the days of Robert Fulton's Clermont until now. You cannot dip into the volume anywhere without being carried along with the interest of the narrative. The volume opens with a chapter describing the experimental stage of steamboat development, commencing with the vessel of John Fitch, described in the Columbian Magazine of Dec. 8, 1786, and ending with the final establishment of steam navigation on the Hudson River. Chapters follow giving the history of the development of steamboat travel on the Hudson, the Delaware and on Western rivers; on Long Island Sound and the lakes; along the coast and across the ocean. One chapter is devoted to steam ferryboats and companies and to towboats; another to high speed and a table of distances and a third to lighthouses, light-ships, fog signals and the steamboat inspection and life-saving services. A chapter on Hellgate and the steam calliope closes the volume, which is illustrated by numerous representations of famous steamboats. Mr. Morrison's stories, which are as good as they are numerous, will recall to old travelers the days when, in the excitement of racing, engineers would tie down the safety-valve lever, draw the pointer from the mercury gauge, plug up the mouth of the tube and urge the fires until the boiler plates bulged between the braces. He has shown how what might appear to be a dry subject can be made as fascinating as romance. The work is published by the author, John H. Morrison, P.O. box 1214, New York.

Among recent publications received at this office are the following: "Adventures of an Army Nurse in Two Wars," edited from the diary and correspondence of Mary Phinney (Baroness von Olmhausen), by James Phinney Munroe. Publishers Little, Brown and Company, Boston.

"The Problem of the Army," by L. S. Amery, fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and editor of the Times's History of the War in South Africa. Publishers, Edward Arnold, London. Agents for the United States, Longmans, Green and Company, 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"The Elements of Strategy," by the late Lieut. Col. Tovey, R.E., instructor in Military History, Strategy and Tactics at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham. New edition revised and edited by T. Miller Maquire, M.A., LL.D., Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law. Publishers, Hugh Rees, Limited, 124 Pall Mall, S.W., London, England.

"A Little Garrison," a realistic novel of German army life of to-day, by Fritz Von Der Kyrburg (Lieutenant Bilse). Translated, edited, and with a special intro-

duction by Wolf Von Schlerbrand, author of "Germany: The Welding of a World Power;" "The Kaiser's Speeches," etc., etc. Publishers, F. A. Stokes Company, New York.

"La Telegraphie sans Fil," L'oeuvre de Marconi. Translated by Scientific American of New York.

"Etude sur Le Combat Naval," by René Daveluy. Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

J. L. de Maconge, "Une Marine Rationnelle. La Flotte Utile."

"Grundsätze der Militärgesundheitspflege." Zum Gebrauch fuer Offiziere.

"Die Kriege Friedrichs des Grossen. Dritter Theil. Der Siebenjaehrige Krieg. 1756-1763." Published by E. S. Mittler and Son, Berlin, 1903.

"The Administration of the American Revolutionary Army," by Louis Clinton Hatch, Ph.D. Publishers, Longmans, Green and Company, New York.

"Steps in the Expansion of Our Territory," by Oscar P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington. Member of National Geographic Society. Publishers, D. Appleton and Company, New York.

"A Brief History of Rocky Mountain Exploration," with especial reference to the expedition of Lewis and Clark, by Reuben Gold Thwaites, author of "Daniel Boone," "Father Marquette," "On the Storied Ohio, The Colonies," etc.; editor of Jesuit Relations, Chronicles of Border Warfare, Hennepin's New Discovery, etc., with illustrations and maps. Publishers, D. Appleton and Company, New York.

"James Oglethorpe," the founder of Georgia, by Harriet C. Cooper. Publishers, D. Appleton and Company, New York.

"The Man Roosevelt," a portrait sketch by Francis E. Leupp. Publishers, D. Appleton and Company.

"William Penn," as the founder of two commonwealths, by Augustus C. Buell, author of "Sir William Johnson," "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy," etc. Publishers, D. Appleton and Company.

We have received from E. S. Mittler and Son, Berlin, the first volume of a new magazine dealing with military matters, the title of which is "Vierteljahrshefte fuer Truppenfuehrung und Heereskunde" (The Quarterly Volume for Management of Troops and Science). It is published by the German Chief General Staff. Other volumes are to follow.

## SERVICE OF MARYLAND TROOPS.

Governor Edwin Warfield of Maryland, as commander-in-chief of the National Guard of that State, has issued a general order expressing his appreciation of the services rendered by the officers and men of the Maryland National Guard during their recent tour of duty in Baltimore from Feb. 8 to 23, inclusive, in protecting the lives and property of the citizens after the fire in that city.

"The people of Maryland can well feel proud of the organized militia of their State," Governor Warfield says, "who by their steadfast devotion to duty under most trying circumstances, prevented disorder and looting within the fire limits during their sixteen days of service since the great catastrophe." The troops of the National Guard on duty in Baltimore were the 1st, 4th and 5th Regiments, Troop A, the Naval Brigade, Hospital Corps of the 5th Regiment, and Signal Corps.

An Army officer on duty in Baltimore speaks of the good work done by the Maryland troops and says:

"The weather was most severe for this latitude during nearly all their tour; and the change from sleeping in warm buildings one day and in tents on the streets the next was very trying. The crowds to be handled were immense and the demands from the public often unreasonable. Great tact and courtesy was shown to the public and was fully realized by the latter before the tour of duty was over. The health of the command was excellent. From an official report of Dr. James Bosley, commissioner of health, Baltimore, during the earlier part of the tour, I quote: 'Altogether 1,870 men are on active duty. Of this number only 18 were found to be sick, and three slightly injured by accident, two have pneumonia, while others are suffering from slight colds. As will be seen, the sick comprise a little less than one per cent. of the whole number.'"

"The naval militia were very much exposed as the harbor was frozen up. The saving of life by forcing and hurrying people out who wished to delay was most successfully accomplished, especially by the 5th Regiment. The moving of patients from certain hospitals, when the fire was almost upon them, was also carried on by the National Guard without accident.

"At the very time that only five and six members of

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the guard on duty were reported sick, it was said that about 120 policemen were laid up from grip, colds, accidents, etc., showing the exceptional severity of the weather and the good spirit of the militiamen in not 'giving up' for any trifling complaints. When certain organizations were from time to time relieved all seemed to want to remain and not be selected to go home, though of course nearly every man had private interests requiring immediate attention.

"The sentinel and patrol duty was well performed. All sentinels were extremely firm in refusing to pass unauthorized persons and in preventing looting, and were courteous in answering questions. In many respects it was worth more to the men than a tour in an ordinary summer camp in the way of instruction in discipline and guard duty and endurance. The Cavalry troop, some members mounted and others on foot, had charge of the dynamiters at work within the fire lines, and when a charge was to be set off would warn those who were permitted to be within the lines. This duty was well performed and delays avoided and no one hurt. I have just mentioned some of the salient features that came under my observation. The Signal Corps of the guard, a small detachment but composed of highly skilled electricians, did splendid work, put up rapidly lines from the brigade headquarters in the city hall, where passes and permits were issued, to the various headquarters of battalions around the fire district, and also connected with the headquarters of the Naval Brigade on board a ship in the harbor. In this way if conflict or question as to authenticity of a pass arose at any point along the line of sentinels, it was usually but a short distance to a field telegraph-telephone line connecting with brigade headquarters and the matter would be settled without delay."

## A NATIONAL MARKSMAN'S RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is a great deal said to the effect that in time of war a country has to depend upon its corps of trained marksmen. It is a well known fact that the riflemen of the Revolutionary period won this country its independence, and that their ability with that true American weapon, the rifle, was an advantage which the trained fighting men of a great army could not overcome.

In these days of modern weapons there is more necessity for expert rifle shots than for a vast fighting machine, and one of the best steps the Government could take towards a betterment of its defence would be the support of rifle shooting. The rifle has gradually fallen into disuse; the game has grown scarce upon which this weapon was long ago used, and hence the sport of rifle shooting has only been carried on by a few men who loved this arm and the pleasure derived from it at the target. It became expensive, too, and even target

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practice has been on the decline for the past ten years. In military bodies there has been more or less rifle practice of varying nature, but with few exceptions it has been rather one of the least important parts of the military education or drill.

The writer has been very much interested in rifle shooting, and it was for this reason more than any other that some eight years ago he joined a militia company. But as is the case with many men there are various objections to a continued service in this line. The writer firmly believes that every young man should serve at least three years in the National Guard, and it seemed to him that the keynote of success had been struck with the advent of the new Militia bill. As it was then understood there were to be three parts to the military force of the country, the Regular Army, the National Guard, each serving its direct purpose, and lastly a reserve.

Now is it not true that there are hundreds of men who do not care or cannot be tied down to any organization, on account of business or family, who have perhaps served their time in the Guard, who are interested in rifle shooting and would like to continue the practice, who could be enrolled in this reserve? The Government to supply them with the regulation rifle, either by open purchase or loan to responsible men, and men who know the care of a rifle. Then should not the Government provide ranges where these men could practice? The idea is concisely stated, and would seem to be worthy the attention of those interested.

Sea Girt and the National Rifle Matches are a grand thing, but are they not confined chiefly and practically to the active members of the Army or National Guard? True, a citizen may go down there and hire a regulation rifle, but would it not be better and of more benefit to the Government if men who are thoroughly interested could own a Government rifle, practice with it and learn its points? And then should occasion require, would not there be a class of shooters who could be called upon, and who would be willing to give to their Government the benefit of their skill?

There are a good many private rifle clubs scattered throughout the country, but there are thousands of places where there are no ranges and a large class of men who would enjoy rifle and revolver shooting cannot afford to go to the expense of fitting up a range. Would it not be to the interest of the Government to co-operate with the States in the building of ranges where the civilian as well as the militiaman can become expert in the use of this national weapon, holding various competitions to keep the interest to the highest point? So far for the outdoor work.

There is also another question: Most of our large cities have one or more rifle galleries ranging from the well-equipped private clubs to the 20-foot break-the-tipe-and-get-a-cigar class. If the Government, in connection perhaps with the State authorities, could sustain a first-class gallery in each large city where, during the winter evenings, a series of gallery competitions could

be carried on under a general plan, it would do much to awaken the interest, and once the interest is well started and men become proficient and have a chance to shoot and a place wherein to shoot, it would not be long before rifle and revolver practice would rank among the first sports of the country. It would be to the ultimate benefit if the Government in the increased number of expert shots of which the country could boast, at less cost, too, than the massing together of a great body of Volunteers who know but little as to the backbone of an army—how to shoot—and who would have to be kept at great expense before becoming capable of taking the field.

Let us have rifle shooting, and let us have the backing of our Government in a plan whereby the work-a-day man can learn the trust of all sports and that which will strengthen this great country. It is not wholly necessary that for civilian purposes the ranges be of great length, such as required for the strictly military rifles. First-class 200-yard ranges are satisfactory for the everyday shooter in all localities, and when he has become proficient at that distance and learned how to handle his rifle, the longer distances on the few long ranges that may be built will come easier with practice. SHOOTER.

### MILITARY EDUCATION OF ARMY CAPTAINS.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 22, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

No one who has the interests of our military service at heart, and who believes that its interests cannot be subserved by discouraging and unjust, not say unfounded, criticism, can read the article in your last issue signed Theodore A. Bingham, without having a sense of protest aroused within him. If the writer's "experience of over twenty-five years in the United States Army, with the advantage of having seen at leisure several foreign armies," leads him "to the judgment, that there have been published in the last twenty-five years in the United States only two really valuable and indispensable books on the military art for American Army officers," one can only conclude that in his judgment the various service schools and the course of instruction laid out by War Department orders are of no purpose, for they are all employing in their curricula books written by American officers, and published within the last twenty-five years in the United States.

It is, however, no disparagement to Major Wisser's book to maintain, as most of us must, that some of the other books "on the military art" published in the last twenty-five years in the United States are really valuable, if not indispensable, to American Army officers.

Nor is it any proof of the comparative lack of military education on the part of our captains, the statement quoted from the report of a certain military attaché, that given the same problem and a company or battalion of troops, "probably forty-five out of fifty German captains would give practically identical solutions of the problem, whereas not half a dozen American captains out of fifty would give solutions of the problem in any way similar." It would, rather, argue a blind following of models on the part of the German officers which I am not prepared to credit, even though it did appear in the report of "a certain military attaché." There is no determinate solution of a tactical problem—I suppose that is the sort of problem the writer has in mind—and it would be presumption on the part even of this writer to lay down a single solution and say that it was right and all others wrong. So long as sound principles are not violated, any solution may be right. Versatility and invention are American traits, and it is not unlikely that several of the various solutions of the forty-four American captains, which differ from the one cut-and-dried solution of the forty-five German captains, might be better than this single solution. It would be interesting to know who was the "certain military attaché" from whose report the foregoing quotation was taken; it would at least, remove the onus of suspicion from the other officers of the Service who have been attachés. It may be remarked, in parenthesis, that Cullum's Biographical Register states that Capt. Theodore Bingham, Corps of Engineers, was military attaché for a few months at Berlin.

Though the writer claims to have had "an experience of over twenty-five years in the United States Army," one cannot believe that he has kept himself in very close touch with the line of the Army. It is possible he has not acquainted himself with the character of the work done by our company officers in the short campaign in Cuba, and in the long ones in the Philippines. These gave tolerably good opportunities for them to show the extent of their practical knowledge in the duties of



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company officers, and few of them were found wanting. And there is nothing in the writer's arraignment, nor in my own observation, which convinces me that any considerable number of our "subaltern officers have known more about the work of a general than how to handle their own companies."

We all believe that an officer must first learn to command a platoon and a company before he can ever be fit to command a brigade; yet, when one considers that in our service captains have frequently, and lieutenants occasionally, risen to the exalted position of a general within a few months, no officer should consider himself too subaltern to study "the science of generals," lest he may have a general's commission thrust upon him, before he has acquired a knowledge fitting him for the office. Even the writer of this arraignment may find it to his advantage to know something about "bases and lines of communication," for the possibilities of sudden promotion are such, in our service, that even he need not divest himself entirely of "vaulting ambition."

Very respectfully,  
M. F. STEELE, Capt. 6th Cav.

### MANNERS OF A RUSSIAN OFFICER.

Among the many incidents of unfriendliness toward Americans by Russians during the campaign in China in 1900 for the relief of the Legations, Capt. Charles H. Martin, 14th U.S. Inf., relates the following:

"On the return march from Peking and while approaching Ho-Hsi-Woo, the column of the 14th U.S. Infantry one evening, was overtaken by a Russian officer of high rank in his three-horse buckboard, driven by his orderly. At the time the rear battalion of the regiment, temporarily commanded by myself, was entering a defile, bordered on each side by low, swampy ground, the road just being wide enough to accommodate the column. I suddenly heard a loud shout, 'Watch out, Captain! Watch out!' but before I could even turn my head, I found my horse on his knees, with the Russian's horses on top of us. After extricating ourselves, I found that the Russian, seeing the narrow road before him, and not proposing to be delayed by our column, had deliberately plunged into us, regardless of consequences. The temporary check which he had received by my being in the way seemed to infuriate the officer, and with violent gesticulations he ordered his orderly to drive on. Equally determined that he should not break up our column in this manner, I ordered two enlisted men nearest us to take his horses' heads.

"This was too much. Taking the lines from his now helpless, bewildered driver, he forced his horses forward, but before he had completely gotten them away from the men holding them, I had ordered four more men to assist in stopping him and to keep him where he was until the rear of the column had passed. In spite of such a show of force, he persisted in violently urging his horses forward, and was only stopped by being knocked to the ground by the butt of a gun and having the horses unhitched from the conveyance. As he rose from the

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ground, he started to draw his revolver, when instantly several rifles were drawn on him. This seemed to bring him to a realizing sense of his impotency, and, putting up his revolver, he ran forward with tears in his eyes and called out in French to the captain of the company then passing:

"I am an officer!—an officer! Look at my frightful condition, and the humiliation which has been heaped upon me! Can you not give me justice?"

"He received this consoling answer: 'That's all right, old man; there's only room on this road for one of us, and we got here first.'"

"From a turn in the road we looked back to see the orderly getting the wreck together. His only witness was his commanding officer, standing off in abject despair."

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS AND STAFF CORPS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
  - (a) The Department of the East—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. (to command temporarily). Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
  - (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.
2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.
  - (a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Chicago, Ill.
  - (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.
  - (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
  - (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Col. M. B. Hughes, 1st Cav., in temporary command. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.
  - (b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
  - (a) The Department of California—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. (to command temporarily). Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
  - (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippine Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
  - (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
  - (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.
  - (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A and B, Fort Meyer, Va.; C, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

## CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; B, C and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
- 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, G and M, at Fort Apache, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, N.M.; F, Fort Du Chene, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; I, Fort Grant, Ariz.
- 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.
- 7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
- 8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.

- 9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L, and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
- 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 11th Cav.—Ordered from Manila, P.I., to United States. Address mail for the present to San Francisco, Cal. Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, have been assigned to Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, to Fort Riley, Kan.; I and K, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and M, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 15th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Meyer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

- | Battery and Station.        | Battery and Station.        |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.   | 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. |
| 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.   | 17th. Manila, P.I.          |
| 3d. Ft. Meyer, Va.          | 18th. Manila, P.I.          |
| 4th. Ft. Meyer, Va.         | 19th. Ft. Riley, Kan.       |
| 5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.   | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kan.       |
| 6th. Ft. Riley, Kan.        | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.    |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kan.        | 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.     |
| 8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.  | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.   |
| 9th. Manila, P.I.           | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.   | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kan.       |
| 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.    | 26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. |
| 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.    | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  |
| 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.     | 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. |
| 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.    | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. |
| 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.   |

## COAST ARTILLERY.

- | Company and Station.                  | Company and Station.                        |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla.                | 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.                       |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, P.I., N.Y.            | 65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.                    |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                | 66th. Camp McKinley, H.I.                   |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La.                | 67th. Camp McKinley, H.I.                   |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.           | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.                       |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                  | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                       |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.              | 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                  |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.                 | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.                      |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.              | 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.                       |
| 10th. Manila, P.I.                    | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.                        |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla.             | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.                     |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.                | 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.                       |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                 | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.                      |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.          | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.                     |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.             | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                       |
| 16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.               | 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                       |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.             | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.                    |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.              | 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.                      |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.               | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                       |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.             | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.                      |
| 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.                | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                    |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.              | 85th. Manila, P.I.                          |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.                | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                   |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.               | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                      |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.                 | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.                   |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash.        | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.                      |
| 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.            | 90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.                      |
| 28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.            | 91st. Jackson Bks., Md.                     |
| 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.            | 92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                   |
| 30th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.             | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.                      |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.               | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                    |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.                  | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                     |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.              | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.                     |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.               | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                       |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                 | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                    |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.              | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.                      |
| 37th. Ft. Washington, Md.             | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                      |
| 38th. Manila, P.I.                    | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                     |
| 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.                | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.                     |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.                 | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.                       |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.                 | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.                  |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y.                   | 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                 |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                  | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                   |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.             | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.                      |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.                | 108th. Manila, P.I.                         |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.               | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.                     |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.                   | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                      |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.               | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.                       |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.               | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.                     |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.             | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                    |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.              | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                     |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.                | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.                  |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.              | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.                     |
| 54th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 117th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                   |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.               | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                      |
| 56th. San Juan, P.R.                  | 119th. World's Fair Station, St. Louis, Mo. |
| 57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.             | 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.                    |
| 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                 | 121st. Key West, Fla.                       |
| 59th. San Juan, P.R.                  | 122d. Key West, Fla.                        |
| 60th. Presidio, Cal.                  | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                    |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.                 | 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.               |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.                | 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.                  |
| 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.                 | 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.                    |

## INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L, and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
- 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
- 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; A and B, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
- 4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
- 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, Fort Jay, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K and L, Fort Niagara, N.Y.
- 9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China, via San Francisco, A and D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.
- 10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
- 11th Inf.—Ordered to the United States. Address mail for present San Francisco, Cal. The headquarters and two battalions will be at Fort Russell, Wyo.; two companies at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and one company each at Fort Washakie, Wyo., and Fort Niobrara, Neb.
- 12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.
- 13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C, and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Lecom, Alaska; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
- 14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.
- 16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; K, Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.
- 17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.
- 20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.
- 22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
- 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, D, I, K, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and L, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
- 26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; C, Fort Bliss, Texas; E and F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; G, Eagle Pass, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
- 27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, K, L and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
- 28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.
- 29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will be relieved in April, 1904, and return to the United States.
- 30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Root, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.
- Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

## BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

The French armored cruiser Dupetit-Thouars, which ran aground, owing to an error in the angle of helm required, opposite to the machine shops of the Mourillon yard, Toulon, was floated off safely by the tide, after being considerably lightened. Divers reported that she had suffered no damage, but she will go into dock in March. She had been taken out for traction trials, which had been made by attaching her by a cable to the dynamometer at Belaguer. The search for the French transport Vienne has been abandoned, and no doubt is now entertained that she has been lost.

Coaling on Jan. 5, at Hong Kong, the British battleship Vengeance filled her bunkers at an average rate of 274 tons per hour, compared with 271 tons in the case of the Terrible, which held the best previous record for Hong Kong.

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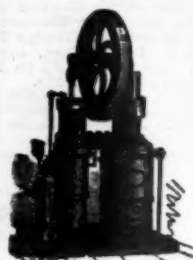
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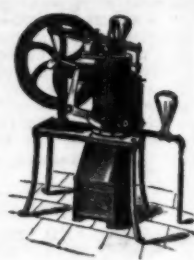


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